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EUROPE.

Prince Gortschakoff's Reply to Earl Granville in Full.

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THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Text of Prince Gortschakoff's Reply to Earl Granville—No Objection to a Conference if Great Britain Pleases.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—The following is the reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to the note of Earl GRANVILLE. It is addressed to the Russian Minister in London, and dated at the Palace of Thorskoe, Nov. 20:

MONSIEUR LE BARON: The Ambassador of England has read and left with me a copy of Lord GRANVILLE's reply to our communication of the 19th of October, which I submitted to His Majesty the Emperor. Our august master was pleased to point out that it contained, in the first place, an expression of the earnest desire of the Cabinet of London to preserve the cordial relations between England and Russia; and, secondly, an assurance that the English Cabinet would not have refused to enter into an examination of the results of the Treaty of 1856, so far as they had been modified by circumstances.

As for the question of strict right stated by Lord GRANVILLE, we have no wish to enter into any discussion, to recall any precedent, or to cite any example. Such a controversy would in no way promote the good understanding which we desire. Our august master had to discharge an imperious duty to his own country, without wishing to injure in any way the Governments which were signatories of the Treaty of 1856. On the contrary, His Imperial Majesty appeals to their sense of justice and to their regard for their own dignity.

We regret to see that Earl GRANVILLE addresses himself principally to the form of our communication. The form was not our choice. We could have asked nothing better, surely, than to attain our end by an agreement with the signatories of the Treaty of 1856; but the principal Secretaries of State of Her Britannic Majesty well know that the attempts made at different times to assemble the Powers in a general conference, with a view to remove the causes of difficulty which disturb the general peace, have invariably failed.

The prolongation of the present crisis, and the absence of a regular Government in France, postpone still further the possibility of such an agreement. Meanwhile, the position in which the treaty left Russia has become more and more intolerable. Earl GRANVILLE will agree that the Europe of to-day is very far from being the Europe which signed the Treaty of 1856. It is impossible that Russia should agree to remain the only Power bound indefinitely to an arrangement which, onerous as it was at the time when it was concluded, became daily weaker in its guarantees. Our august master has too deep a sense of what he owes to his country to force it to submit any longer to an obligation against which the national sentiment protests. We cannot admit that the abrogation of a purely theoretical principle, not followed by its immediate application, and which visibly restores to Russia a right of which no great Power could consent to be deprived, ought to be considered as a menace to peace, nor that, in avoiding one point of the Treaty of 1856, the abrogation of all is implied. The Imperial Cabinet never had any such intention. On the contrary, our communication of Oct. 19 declared, in the most explicit terms, that His Majesty, the Emperor, maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the Treaty of 1856, and that he is ready to come to an agreement with the signatory Powers of that treaty, either to confirm its general stipulations or to renew them, or to substitute for them any other equitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and the equilibrium of Europe.

There seems, then, to be no reason why the Cabinet of London should not, if it please, enter into an explanation with the signatories of the Treaty of 1856. For our part, we are ready in any deliberation having for its object the settlement of guarantees for the consolidation of peace in the East.

We are persuaded that fresh guarantees would be found in the removal of a permanent cause of irritation existing between the two Powers which are the most directly interested. Their mutual relations would be more firmly established on the basis of a good and solid understanding.

You are desired, Monsieur le Baron, to read this dispatch and leave a copy of it with him.

The principal Secretary of State of her Britannic Majesty has expressed to us the regret that he would feel if this discussion should disturb the harmony which the Government of her Majesty the Queen has striven to maintain between the two countries. Be good enough to express to his Excellency how entirely this regret would be shared by the Imperial Cabinet. We believe that friendship between the two Governments essentially useful to the two countries, as well as to the peace of the world. It is with lively satisfaction that we have seen this friendship during late years grow more and more close and cordial. The grave circumstances in which we find ourselves at this moment seem to us to make it more desirable than ever. (Signed,) GORTSCHAKOFF.

Participation of France in the Proposed Conference.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The *Neue Freie Presse* this morning has an editorial on the Black Sea difficulty, wherein it says that France will participate in the deliberations of the conference to be held at London. Vienna was at first selected as the place for holding the conference, but Austria objected. The preliminary discussions will involve questions other than those connected with the Paris Treaty of 1856.

TOURS, Dec. 2.—The members of the Government here have referred to their colleagues in Paris the English note, asking France to take part in the conference on the Eastern question.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—It is asserted that at the conference which has been called for the settlement of the Eastern question, a new treaty will be proposed, omitting all reference to the neutralization of the Black Sea.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

French Reports of the Recent Operations at Paris—Trochu and De Paladines Said to Have Formed a Junction—The Fighting During the Sorties.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A special dispatch to the London *Times* from Tours, dated Dec. 1, says: "The Army of the Loire has effected a junction with Gen. TROCHU's forces from Paris. The Germans under Prince FREDERICK CHARLES are retiring before the united armies. It is said TROCHU has with him outside the walls 150,000 men and 300 cannon."

THE TOURS MONITEUR'S STORY.

TOURS, Dec. 2.—The *Moniteur* of this city has the following details:

"On the morning of the 29th ult. the first sortie of the French garrison at Paris was begun at Choisy le Roi, L'Hay and Chevilly. The battle in that neighborhood lasted all the night of the 29th and till the next night. Gen. DUCROT then crossed the Marne, and occupied Mesaly. Subsequently he evacuated that point, and engaged the enemy at Champigny, fighting his way to Brie. He then marched back to the Marne, recrossed that river by eight pontoon bridges, and maintained his position on the bank. He took two guns from the Prussians. He has since taken position at Thernay."

GAMBETTA'S ACCOUNTS.

LAVAL, Dec. 2.—The city is overjoyed with the dispatches from M. GAMBETTA, announcing the great successes at Paris, where sorties were made in force, defeating the Prussians along the entire line. The line of battle was many miles in extent. A great number of prisoners and cannon have been captured by the French. The corps were commanded by Gens. TROCHU, DUCROT, and VINNOY. M. GAMBETTA, in announcing the victory, says that one of the results of it has been the evacuation of Amiens by the Prussians, who hastily started for Paris to reinforce the German Army. The battles at Paris began on Tuesday, the 29th, and at the last accounts the garrison remained outside in the positions they had captured from the Prussians.

TOURS, Dec. 1—Evening.—The city is intensely excited. In response to the shouts of the people, M. GAMBETTA appeared, and praised Gens. TROCHU and DUCROT for their successful sortie. He also reiterated the statement that the French victory had compelled the hasty evacuation of Amiens, and that the Germans from that point were hastening to the assistance of the besieging army.

Prussian Reports—The French Sorties all Repulsed Ultimately—King William's Dispatch—Reports of Corps Generals.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Prince GEORGE, of Saxony, has been received by the King of Saxony. It describes the fighting at Noisy and Villiers, in which the Saxon troops took part, and states that the French were repulsed, and driven over the heights between the two villages, leaving behind hundreds of prisoners. The French attacking force numbered 50,000. The loss of the Saxons was twelve officers and one hundred privates. The King of Wurtemberg has sent a dispatch to Gen. OBERNITZ congratulating him on the gallantry displayed by the Wurtemberg troops. Later accounts increase the loss of the Wurtembergers.

KING WILLIAM'S DISPATCH.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—King WILLIAM sends by telegraph the following dispatch to Queen AUGUSTA, dated at Versailles on the 30th:

The Sixth Corps yesterday repulsed a sortie of the French near L'Hay, on the south of Paris. Over one hundred French prisoners were taken, and several hundred dead and wounded were left on the field. The French also made sorties on the positions of the Wurtembergers and Saxons at Bonneuil, Champigny and Villiers, to the east and south-east of Paris. The positions were taken by the French, but subsequently retaken by the Prussians. At the same time sorties were made at the north and west, and at St. Denis, against the Fourth Corps and the Guard. The French were repulsed and driven back behind their works in all cases. I remained at Versailles, as it was central point. WILHELM.

GENERAL OBERNITZ'S REPORT.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—A telegram from Gen. OBERNITZ to the War Department here, has the following particulars of the part taken by the Wurtembergers in the late actions around Paris. The telegram is dated at Chateau le Pipes on Wednesday: On that day the Second and Third Wurtemberg Brigades, with the Seventh Prussian Brigade, defeated a sortie of the French, made in the direction of Mont Mesgli. After five hour's fighting, the Germans took 200 prisoners. The German loss was as follows: Six officers killed and 24 wounded, and 700 rank and file killed and wounded.

GEN. TUMPLING'S REPORT.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The following dispatch from Gen. DE TUMPLING, the commander of the Seventh Prussian Corps, has just been received here, dated Thursday: A great sortie occurred yesterday. The French moved out against the Prussians and Wurtembergers early in the morning. They were supported by the heavy cannonade of their forts. Gens. TROCHU and DUCROT commanded, leading 120,000 men. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the French were repulsed by the Sixth Corps, and retired. Subsequently, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Wurtembergers, who had been reinforced by cavalry and artillery, were attacked by the French. The latter were again defeated. The German losses were trifling.

THE FRENCH ASK A TRUCE.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 1, via BERLIN and LONDON, Dec. 2.—The French loss in killed, wounded and prisoners in yesterday's sortie is severe. They have just asked a truce for several hours to bury their dead. The Wurtembergers lost forty officers and 800 men. DATCOSSAL'L Brigade of the Second Corps lost two officers and 700 men. The Saxon loss is unreported. All is quiet today before Paris.

OTHER REPORTS.

The *Standard* today has war dispatches down to 3 o'clock this morning. A Berlin correspondent telegraphs that according to dispatches from Prussian officers, the French were repulsed in their attempt at a great sortie from Paris on Thursday. The French organ here, however, claims that the engagement before Paris ended in a brilliant victory for the French arms. There are no signs of weakness at Tours. Eleven new entrenched camps are forming throughout France. The *Times* thinks the policy of the Germans in changing position indicates important new movements, which, though yet undeveloped, are likely to bring about great results.

Dispatches from Paris, dated Nov. 30, say operations by the French commenced yesterday at different points around the city. Gen. DUCROT, with a large force, moved out of Paris and occupied Montriells, which, however, he was soon compelled to evacuate. The heaviest of the fighting was done at Champigny, Brie and Villers-sur-Marne. The French are now renewing the attack in the South.

The Army of the Loire—Reports from Tours—What Gambetta Says—The German Position Dec. 1—What the German Generals Say.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Later and more important dispatches have been received from Tours relative to the movements of the Army of the Loire. The movement of the army began on Wednesday, and was directed by the Minister of War. The first operations were favorable. Gen. CHANZY left his position the next day, and found the Prussians entrenched at Guillonville, Terminiers and Gomers. He immediately gave them battle, which was only ended with the night. The Prussians were compelled to retire, and the positions held by them were captured by the French, where they encamped that night. The French artillery was well handled. The German loss was heavy, and the French loss very light.

ANNOUNCEMENTS BY GAMBETTA.

LAVAL, Dec. 2.—M. GAMBETTA has publicly announced that the Army of the Loire has successfully resisted an attack on the left and right wings, and is now moving forward. GAMBETTA continues: "Victory now favors the French. *Te Deums* are being chanted here." (Tours.)

GEN. CHANZY'S REPORT.

TOURS, Dec. 2.—Gen. CHANZY reports a successful advance of the French left yesterday. The French carried the first Prussian line, and afterward their positions at Neuneville, Villepain and Faverolles. The Prussians retreated on Loigny and Chateau Cambray.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—French successes at Patay, in the Department of Loiret, are claimed, but they are not yet confirmed.

PRUSSIAN POSITION ON THE 1ST.

TOURS, Dec. 1, midnight.—The Army of the Loire has been engaged with the Prussians to-day. The position of the latter extended from Chateaudun, where their right was posted, through Joinville to Toury, and from there to Pithiviers and Beaune la Rolande. Their second line in the rear extended from Fontainebleau by the way of Montereau and Villeneuve to Troyes, where it joined the first Prussian line.

THE OTHER SIDE.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The *Times* this morning has a special dispatch from Berlin, dated yesterday, to the following effect: Nearly the whole of the French forces are now concentrated between Blois and Tours. If defeated, their retreat upon Lyons is probable. Lyons is a strongly-fortified city, and well provisioned.

MUNICH, Dec. 2.—A dispatch has just been received here announcing that Gen. VON DER TANN defeated the French Army of the Loire on the 1st inst., in several successive battles west of Orleans and Tours.

Amiens not Evacuated by the Germans—Reported Success of Garibaldi—War Excitement in London.

LILLE, Nov. 1.—The Prussians have entered Albert, in the Department of Somme, eighteen miles north-east of Amiens. The evacuation of Amiens by the Germans, under Gen. MANTEUFFEL, is denied.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—It is reported that Gen. GARIBALDI has had great successes at Autun. Nothing official, however, has been received.... There is much excitement here and throughout England over the war news received from France.

The German War Loans—German Aid for Strasbourg—Breach of Parole by French Officers—Clerical Opposition to the Prussians and the Result—A French Town Burned.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The *Börsenzeitung* of yesterday says the proposal to consolidate the issues of the new loan has been accepted.... The Prussian Government has sent the Strasbourg Savings Bank 1,000,000 thalers in aid of the poor of the city.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* attributes the frequent breaches of parole by French officers to the machinations of the French Government.... The *Times* this morning has a special telegram from Berlin, dated yesterday, giving the state of affairs in the interior of France. The priests in the rural districts, prompted by DUPANLOUP, are preaching against the Prussians as heretics. The rustics are consequently terribly incensed against the invaders. German patrols in the valley of the Loire are shot down from every hedge and building. The Prussian bearers of dispatches are killed when nobody but innocent looking plowmen are in sight. Many of these priests have been captured by the Prussians, who will be brought to trial.... The Prussians have burned the town of Charleville, because the Francs-Tireurs of the place fired upon them as they approached. The Germans are still in force at Boulzicourt. [Charleville had a population of about 10,000, a college, an ecclesiastical school, a library of 22,000 volumes, and a theatre. It is separated from Mézières by the Meuse, which is crossed by a suspension bridge.]

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Irish Municipal Elections—Disturbances in Various Cities—Sympathy with the Pope—The Steam-ship Union—German Unity—The Austrian Cabinet—Roumania—The Vomito Disappearing in Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Municipal elections occurred in several of the cities of Ireland, yesterday. In some cases they were attended by disorder, but the general precautions taken by the Government prevented any serious outbreak. At Cork the election passed off quietly, though some trouble was apprehended. JOHN DALY was elected Mayor unanimously. There was a riot at Limerick as well as other disorderly proceedings. Alderman MCDONALD was elected Mayor.... The demonstration at Dublin, yesterday, for sympathizing with the Pope, was well supported by members of Parliament and other influential persons.... The passengers' baggage and a portion of the cargo of the steam-ship *Union* have been saved.... The Oxford eight have sent the usual challenge to the Cambridge Club for the annual boat-race.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—The Federal Council has ratified the convention providing for the union of the Kingdom of Bavaria with the Confederation. The Bavarian Diet will meet on the 10th inst., to take action on the treaty.

VIENNA, Dec. 2.—The *Freie Presse* of this morning announces the first resignation from the Cabinet. Baron KUHN VON KUHNENFELD, Minister of War, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted. Marshal KUHNSHEIM GYULI has already been appointed as his successor.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 2.—PALAGNIO has been chosen President of the Senate, and COSTAFORU President of the Deputies. A commission has been appointed to prepare an address to the throne.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—The vomito has entirely disappeared from Valencia, Alicante and Barcelona.

Billiards—The $2,000 Match—Garnier will Play Rudolphe and Daly.

It has been agreed upon to play the match for $1,000 a side between CYRILLE DION and A. P. RUDOLPHE, at the Academy of Music, on the 27th inst.

The subjoined communication from M. ALBERT GARNIER may possibly lead to two interesting matches:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The challenge of Mr. RUDOLPHE, in which he offers to play me for $500 a side at the odds of fifteen per cent. I to name the table, is herewith accepted, the game to be the national one of France, 500 points up, with [illegible] balls, on a 5 by 10 carrom table, the make to be the same as that which Mr. RUDOLPHE is using for his matches with Messrs. PARKER and DION, viz.: PHELAN & COLLENDER. Noticing that Mr. MAURICE DALY professes to accept my challenge to Messrs. HUMPHREY and KAVANAGH, I desire to say, that while I named the three-ball game, Mr. DALY has proposed "the regular American four-ball carrom game, push and jaw barred, for $500 a side." "Push" and "jaw" are incomprehensible words to me, and I know comparatively little about the American game, not even its rules. If Mr. DALY wishes to play me, I will make a match on the same terms as are addressed above to Mr. RUDOLPHE, except as to odds, and with the further exception, that as I prefer one make of table and Mr. DALY another, I will toss for choice. I shall be happy to meet Messrs. RUDOLPHE and DALY on the afternoon of the [illegible] inst., between 3 and 4 o'clock, at the rooms of Mr. [illegible], to arrange preliminaries. A. GARNIER.

Regarding the championship match, PARKER's representative yesterday received instructions to make no further efforts toward adjusting differences, but to adhere strictly to the rules.

Personal.

Bishop McILVAINE, of Ohio, arrived on the 30th ult., in the steam-ship *City of Brussels*, in restored health.

The death of Mr. ABRAHAM HOOLEY, Sr., one of the old New-York merchants, is recorded. Mr. HOOLEY was born in England, and came over to this country in early life. He has been in the silk business for many years. He was a prominent member of the Methodist Church. He was in his seventy-fifth year.

ALMOST A RIOT.

Outrage on the Traveling Community by the Erie Railroad Company.

An Effort to Nullify an Agreement with the Morris and Essex Railroad Company—Trains Delayed all Day—Thousands of Passengers Disappointed—Action of the Governor of New-Jersey—A Compromise Effected—Fisk Consequently Much Dejected.

Another epoch in the checkered history of the unfortunate Erie Railway occurred yesterday. Since the terrible slaughter at Carr's Rock, where the sleeping passengers of a midnight train were plunged into horrible suffering and death, and the more recent holocaust of Mast Hope, where human beings were maimed, crushed, and slowly roasted alive, there has not been such a degree of public excitement and indignation.

For some time past there have been various troubles in litigation between the Erie and the Morris and Essex Railroad Companies in regard to the right of way through the Bergen tunnel. The latter party claim that when the former were building the tunnel, years ago, and could not meet their payments, the late Mr. EDWIN A. STEVENS loaned the Erie Railroad Company $116,000 in consideration of which he obtained the right of way for trains, during a certain number of years. This right was assigned to the Morris and Essex corporation, then of limited proportions, but now very powerful and extensive, embracing several branches, including the new one to Boston, and the Delaware and Lackawanna division. The number of their trains has been very largely increased, and, as the Erie authorities allege, cause most of the detention and annoyance experienced in passing through the tunnel, without paying an equivalent toward the expenses. The Erie broad gauge and the Morris and Essex narrow, have both been in use from the river front to the western end of the tunnel at the junction. The latter Company have intended to connect their Boston branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad with the third rail through the tunnel, forming the wide gauge track of the Erie Railway, but the Erie officers have always opposed it. Yesterday morning, at about 9 o'clock, some seventy laborers of the Morris and Essex Road arrived at the junction, provided with the necessary tools, and prepared to place a new, large, double frog in position. Their movements were quickly begun, but the telegraph operator in the adjacent round-house promptly dispatched a message to Erie head-quarters, and in about five minutes' time Superintendent RUCKER, Assistant Superintendent BRETHOUD, Detective WILLIAMS and others, came up on an engine, and resisted the track-layers. Neither party proceeded to blows, but they struggled together—the one to prevent, and the other to accomplish the purpose. An Erie locomotive was rushed upon the frog and moved to and fro, to interfere with the track-men's attempts, whereupon they seized a number of broken rails, blocked the wheels, and raised the tender by levers, until the frog was securely spiked to the ties. Several of the blows of the hammers struck the feet of the Erie contestants during the scuffle, but no serious damage was done. Telegraphic orders to all the Erie stations in the vicinity commanded the employes to rally to the spot, and in less than an hour about 1,000 had arrived. The other party were also reinforced to the number of 500. These seemed to be disciplined, and during the day manifested an obedience to their superiors that was in strong contrast with the disorder of the Police Department, which had been summoned en masse, and although a clever body of men, were imperfectly managed by the chief. The approach to the tunnel was crowded with a heterogeneous multitude of employes, passengers, Police, sheriffs and idlers, whom the Captains could not, with their best intentions, separate, without proper concert of action from their commands. The consequence was that at intervals the noise, jostling, confusion and excitement very nearly precipitated a general riot, which would undoubtedly have been of a sanguinary character, as the crowd were well armed with iron bars, hammers and other tools. At 10 o'clock news of the affair had circulated all over the adjoining cities and towns, and a constant stream of people, on foot and by horse-cars and carriages, poured toward the spot; and at noon their numbers had increased to about 4,000. Every hour also brought additional gangs of railroad men to either side, until the track-bed, from the black mouth of the tunnel to the junction, was one mass of humanity, and the lofty bridge and the sloping hill-sides, 100 feet above, were swarming with spectators. Long lines of trains stretched out as far as the eye could reach, over the meadows; the Morris and Essex, and Lackawanna, to the left; the Erie in the centre, and the Northern New-Jersey to the right. Great numbers of passengers—men, women and children—were obliged to get out of the cars in this most barren, desolate and bleak portion of New-Jersey, and clamber over the network of tracks, up the hills, and down the rough roads, nearly three miles, to the ferry. The Erie Company made no provision, by stage or otherwise, to transport them, and the hardship to women, children and infirm persons was pitiable in the extreme. At noon, while the Police were guarding the track, and immediately under their eyes, a most successful rush was made by a picked band of Erie men, who dexterously wrenched out the spikes, threw the frog of contention into the ditch, and escaped before the astounded Police could make any arrests. The Morris and Essex employes replaced it, but were not allowed to drive in any spikes.

At another time the Erie men again made a dash, secured their own displaced rail from the ditch, where it had been thrown, and rushed through the crowd with shouts and cries, which were responded to by the thousands around and above, until the echoes were wild with the roar. Bloodshed now seemed unavoidable. The train-hands and engine-men seized sticks of wood, hammers, wrenches and bolts; and the laborers grasped shovels, picks and bars, which were brandished in the air with vociferous threats. The Police struggled to beat the surging crowd back, and finally succeeded. The rail was again cast into the ditch. But two arrests were made. During this scene several exciting dialogues occurred between Superintendent SCHOCH, of the Morris and Essex, and RUCKER, of the Erie. The Chief of Police was not visible, and the Captains were left to do their best—seemingly without instructions—and they did well under the circumstances, which were perplexing.

By a compromise between the two Superintendents it was arranged that a certain number of trains should be allowed to proceed in the order of their arrival. Four Erie trains, with some thirty cars, were passed, and some Morris and Essex trains were about to follow, when Mr. RUCKER prevented it. Similar breaches of faith on the Erie side are alleged by Mr. SCHOCH to have occurred during the day. Angry altercations also took place on this point between the parties. Couriers and telegrams were sent constantly, but no settlement seemed probable. At about noon, JAMES FISK, JR., with some female companions, was observed in the vicinity, apparently enjoying the occasion, but subsequently returned to the Grand Opera-house without effecting any change in the situation. Later in the afternoon, the burly form of the opera bouffe, and Erie proprietor in brass-button decorations, vaulted from the high stone wall at the roadside down to the track-level below. He was followed by a staff of imitators, and all mingled in the crowd. Mr. FISK, surrounded by his satellites, approached Mr. SCHOCH, with characteristic bluster and attitude, and demanded that the frog should be removed. The latter courteously but firmly refused. This demand and refusal were repeated. A number of confabs ensued between the Erie Colonel and his aids, but nothing was accomplished until about 5 o'clock, when Gov. RANDOLPH arrived, and was immediately buttonholed by Mr. FISK, who argued his case volubly, but with no apparent effect. It was now dark, and the dense mass of people in the vicinity were getting quite demonstrative. The headlights of scores of engines mingled their glare with the ninety locomotives, and made up a strange and unnatural effect. The switches were doubly guarded from an apprehended attack, and a line of sentinels was formed about the offending frog.

A council of all the parties interested was then held in the round-house. There were present JAMES FISK, JR., Superintendents RUCKER and BRETHOUD, of the Erie Railway; Superintendent SCHOCH, of the Morris and Essex; Mr. SAMUEL SLOAN and Counselor J. VANETTA, of the Delaware and Lackawanna; Mr. SHIPPEY, of the Edwin A. Stevens estate; Gov. RANDOLPH and others.

After several loud demands from Mr. FISK upon Mr. SCHOCH for the removal of the frog, all of which were mildly but firmly refused, the Governor was appealed to and said:

"No, Mr. FISK, there can be no going back to where things were. The starting point must be from the present situation. The frog cannot be removed. You must have the matter arbitrated in the Courts. This affair has already lasted too long. I cannot allow this avenue to be obstructed and the public so inconvenienced. I have made arrangements for military force to take possession and clear these impediments if they are not removed by you before midnight. It must be done!"

Subsequently an agreement was made to leave the track just as it was, allowing all trains to pass, and referring the quarrel to the Courts. The frog was then nailed down in the presence of the principal actors, and the thousands of spectators, and the trains moved on amid the cheers of the people, the ringing of bells, and shrieking of whistles. Mr. FISK, with attendants, left the scene with a most glum and crest-fallen appearance. Two regiments were under orders last night, and a posse of Sheriffs guarded the tunnel and its approaches. During the day the ferry and depot wore a most deserted look. In the afternoon and evening the wildest excitement existed among the thousands of commuters and passengers, who were unable to get home until a very late hour in the night, and they denounced the Erie management unsparingly. The Morris and Essex trains were dispatched from the New-Jersey Central Depot over the Newark track. A number of the commuters declared their determination to remove their residences from the Erie line. A large number of Westward-bound passengers were sadly inconvenienced.

Had not the compromise been effected it was arranged by the United States authorities to arrest the party responsible for a wanton detention of the mails. The pecuniary damage of this affair to all parties would not be covered by $10,000. The Governor has intimated that in case of any more symptoms of a quarrel he will instantly seize the tunnel in the name of the Commonwealth of New-Jersey.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CHINA.

A Tartar Insurrection in Mongolia—Twenty Thousand Insurgents Threatening the Capital.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A dispatch just received here from Shanghai, dated Nov. 4, says a Tartar insurrection had occurred in Mongolia. Twenty thousand insurgents were threatening the town of Oorga, the capital city of the province. A force armed with Russian rifles had gone to oppose the movement. [Mongolia is embraced in the Chinese Empire, and is bounded on the east by Manchouria, from which it is separated by a wooden palisade, on the south and south-west by China and Chinese Turkistan, and on the north the Khin-gan and other mountain chains separate it from Irkutsk, a province of Russian Siberia. The area is 1,400,000 square miles, mostly a vast desert, and the population is about 2,000,000. The people are governed by chiefs, who pay tribute to the Chinese Emperor, but it is said, receive presents from him of much greater value than the tribute exacted.]

CUBA AND MEXICO.

Resignation of De Rodas Accepted by Spain—Valmaseda Temporarily in Command—The Tehuantepec Expedition.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—The Home Government, yesterday, accepted the resignation of Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS, which had been repeatedly tendered. Gen. DE RODAS will sail for Spain about the 20th of the present month, Gen. VALMASEDA taking his place temporarily. No successor has yet been appointed, and it is not known here who will be sent out from Spain.... The United States Exploring Expedition has arrived at Tehuantepec.

A Fight in the Mexican Congress—One of the Belligerents Seriously Injured.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 26, via HAVANA, Dec. 2.—During a discussion on the Zona Libre on the 14th, a fight took place. OBREGON, a member from Tamaulipas, was talking to the Minister of War, when VELASCO, a member from Matamoras, walked up and struck OBREGON with a lead-headed cane. The latter grasped the assailant round the waist and threw him on the floor, tearing out his beard by the roots, and foiling his attempt to use a revolver which he had in his hand.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Lottery of the San Francisco Mercantile Library Association—Rain—The Lost Steamers—Desperate Attempt of Convicts to Escape.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—The net proceeds of the Mercantile Library Lottery are $310,122.... The rainy season has commenced, and the anxieties concerning the crops of the coming season throughout the State are dispelled.... A party will leave here to-morrow to wreck the three steamers sunk in the vicinity of Cape St. Lucas.... The inmates of the Nevada State Prison made a desperate attempt to escape yesterday. Five of them got outside of the main door, and attacked the guard. The guard shot one prisoner dead and mortally wounded two others; another was shot through the chest. The fifth was captured after a desperate struggle.

A Judicial Decision Against the San Francisco Mercantile Library Lottery—Loss of a Ship Apprehended—Death of Another of the Nevada Convicts.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Judge STANLEY, of the County Court, this evening decided that the Mercantile Library act was unconstitutional, and consequently did not repeal the Anti-Lottery law. He announced that he would hold for trial all parties in any way assisting in the lottery scheme.... The ship *Prima Donna*, from New York, reports having seen fresh bales of wool floating at sea, Oct. 10, in latitude 27 south, longitude 78. It is feared that the ship *Cremona*, from this port for Liverpool, Oct. 1, is lost.... Another of the prisoners who attempted to break from the Nevada State Prison died to-day.

ANOTHER OIL FIRE.

Destruction of Tanks, Stills, Pumps and Other Property—The Fire Still Burning.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., Dec. 2.—About 9 o'clock this evening a large fire broke out at Messrs. CHAMBERS & PICKERING's refinery. One large iron tank, three wooden tanks, stills, treating house, and a large pump, were entirely destroyed. The tanks containing benzine and tar quickly ignited, bursting with a loud report. The contents, completely covering the creek, floated downward in a burning stream. The fire communicated to two small benzine tanks, about three rods up the creek, owned by Messrs. MORELAND & Co., but the efforts of the employes saved the refinery, &c. There was but a small amount of oil consumed. The firemen are upon the ground and working with a will, playing upon the large tanks in the vicinity.

Fire at Merrow Station, Conn.—Drowned—Conviction of Manslaughter.

NORWICH, Conn., Dec. 2.—The stockinet factory of MERROW & MELLARD, at Merrow Station, in the town of Mansfield, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $40,000; insured for $23,500 in Worcester, Providence, New-York, Middletown and this city. The origin of the fire is unknown. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 2.—A sail-boat capsized in a pond near Valley Falls this afternoon, causing the death of JOSEPH W. JOHNSON.... In the Supreme Court this afternoon CHARLES E. KANE was convicted of manslaughter in the first degree for killing J. B. WARRING in Pawtucket last July.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S INCOME TAX.

The Income from Mormon Church Property Decided to be Taxable—Brigham Young's Penalty Overruled.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—In December, 1869, JOHN P. TAGGART, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Utah, assessed BRIGHAM YOUNG, as trustee for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, an income tax of $[illegible], to which he added a penalty of [illegible] per cent. Mr. YOUNG appealed from the assessment, asking to have it abated as erroneous, making two points against it in giving the Mormon view of the case, first, that the trust fund was raised by tithing, and was a voluntary offering, and consequently not taxable as income. The next point was that if it was taxable they had been relieved by the act of July 14, 1870, giving exemption to every five persons living in religious communities holding property in common. The point of voluntary offering was decided against BRIGHAM YOUNG as trustee, because of the fact that punishments such as excommunication and otherwise are meted to those who refuse to pay tithing, which deprives said offerings of all voluntary character.

On the second point, in which they claimed to come within the law exempting common property, it was shown by the Government that the property was not held in common, as required by the terms of the law, which says: "The property from which the income arises, and the income, shall be held jointly and in common."

The matter has been pending in the Internal Revenue Bureau for very nearly one year, and to-day was decided by Acting Commissioner DOUGLASS, in favor of the Government as to the tax, but relieving YOUNG from the penalty. Instructions will be sent to Collector HALLISTER in Utah to collect the tax at once.

THE STATE ELECTION.

Whole Vote Cast by Both Parties—Official Returns in the Office of the Secretary of State.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The following is the vote cast at the late State election, as returned to the office of the Secretary of State:

GOVERNOR.	
Hoffman	[illegible]
Woodford	[illegible]
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
Beach	[illegible]
Kaufman	[illegible]
CONTROLLER.	
Nichols	[illegible]
Palmer	[illegible]
CANAL COMMISSIONER—LONG TERM.	
Fay	[illegible]
Nelson	[illegible]
CANAL COMMISSIONER—SHORT TERM.	
Chapman	[illegible]
Barkley	[illegible]
STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.	
Salter	[illegible]
Parkhurst	387,900

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Friday, Dec. 2, at 11:36 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles an hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds to sq. foot.	State of weather.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Address to the Pope by American Catholics.

The address of the Catholic clergy and laity of the Diocese of New-York, to which we referred in the TIMES of yesterday, is now given in full. It was drawn up by the following committee of clergymen: Fathers HECKER, STARR, QUINN and PRESTON; and the following gentlemen have been requested to act as committee of the laity: CHARLES O'CONOR, JOHN E. DEVELIN, JOHN MCKEON, T. JAMES GLOVER, all of the legal profession, to whom Mr. NAVARRO has been added. The address will be read in the various parish churches throughout the Diocese of New-York to-morrow evening. It will be signed by the clergymen and a few prominent representative laymen.

ADDRESS OF THE CLERGY AND LAITY OF THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK TO HIS HOLINESS PIUS IX.

MOST HOLY FATHER: The Catholic Clergy of the Diocese of New-York, both secular and regular, together with their faithful people, approach the foot of your Apostolic throne, and offer to your Holiness in the present trying time, this avowal of their homage and obedience to the See of Peter, of their filial affection and spiritual allegiance, and devotion to your august person, so inexpressibly dear to them, and offer their sympathy with you in the afflictions and outrages to which you, and in you the Catholic Church, as the Holy Spouse of our Lord Jesus Christ, are at present subjected by faithless and unworthy members of that Church, whose supreme Pastor you are. With the indignation of honest men, who respect no less the obligation of laws and treaties than the rights of nations and legitimate rulers; with the just and religious abhorrence of Christians who revere the sacred sovereignty of the Holy See over its temporal domain, we repudiate and condemn the lawless injustice which has invaded your legitimate dominion as a Sovereign Prince.

We also denounce the sacrilegious violence which has assaulted and brought under captivity the sacred person of your Holiness, the Vicar of Jesus Christ upon earth, and as such entitled by Divine right to complete liberty in the exercise of your sublime office, and of the most perfect of human rights to civil princedom, a necessary safeguard and bulwark of that liberty.

We also protest against the invasion of the liberty of the Church in the person of its head, both as an outrage against the sacred prerogative of your Holiness as Supreme Pontiff, and as the violation of a right which we as Catholics possess, of being governed by a chief completely exempted from and independent of all civil authority, for in no other condition could our intercourse with him be free and unrestricted.

In the full sincerity of our loyal and Catholic hearts, we promise to continue faithful to your Holiness and to the Apostolic See at all times, but especially in periods when distress and trouble like the present oppress the Church. We ask your Holiness to accept the assurance that we will not cease from making every effort in our power to aid and assist you in the maintenance of your just rights, and in the fulfillment of your arduous duties, and that we will continually pray to God with a confidence greatly strengthened by the example which your Holiness has never failed to set before us, that he will deign to give you and the See of Peter another triumph more signal and illustrious than any of the past victories of the Church over the gates of hell and the power of darkness.

Finally, we humbly implore the prayer of your Holiness for steadfastness in the faith, and our clerical salvation, and your Apostolic benediction upon the diocese of New-York, and upon each and every one of us your devoted children.

WARRING EUROPE.

Important Letters from Messrs. Carlyle, Mill and Froude.

Trenchant Argument for Prussian Policy.

History and the Past Invoked in Behalf of Germany.

Blessings to Accrue to Europe in the Future.

Timely Comments on the Threatened Eastern Difficulty.

By the arrival at this port of the steam-ship *China*, yesterday, we are in receipt of mail news later by two days than that at hand by the *City of Brussels*. For the copious extracts from our foreign files and the letters we usually print we are unable at present to find space. But we reproduce in full the remarkable contribution to the literature of history from Mr. THOMAS CARLYLE, and also the letters to the English people in relation to the Eastern difficulty, signed respectively by Messrs. FROUDE and MILL. Mr. CARLYLE's letter contains the first important commentary upon events of the day made by him for some years past, and the only deliberate opinion he has expressed in respect of the war now going on between Prussia and France.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

Views of Thomas Carlyle.

Addressing the editor of the *Times*, Mr. CARLYLE says: It is probably an amiable trait of human nature, this cheap pity and newspaper lamentation over fallen and afflicted France; but it seems to me a very idle, dangerous, and misguided feeling, as applied to the cession of Alsace and Lorraine by France to her German conquerors, and argues, on the part of England, a most profound ignorance as to the mutual history of France and Germany, and the conduct of France toward that country for long centuries back. The question for the Germans, in this crisis, is not one of "magnanimity," of "heroic pity and forgiveness to a fallen foe," but of solid prudence and practical consideration what the fallen foe will, in all likelihood, do when once on his feet again. Written on her memory, in a dismally instructive manner, Germany has an experience of 400 years on this point; of which on the English memory, if it ever was recorded there, there is now little or no trace visible.

LOUIS XI. AND KAISER MAX.

Does any of us know, for instance, with the least precision, or, in fact, know at all, the reciprocal procedures, the mutual history, as we call it, of LOUIS XI. and Kaiser MAX? MAX, in his old age, put down, in chivalrous, allegorical, or emblematic style, a wonderful record of these things, the *Weisse Kunig*, ("White King," as he called himself; "Red King," or, perhaps, "Black," being LOUIS' admirable title,) adding many fine engravings by the best artist of his time; for the sake of these prints, here and there an English collector may possess a copy of the book; but I doubt if any Englishman has ever read it, or could, for want of other reading on the subject, understand any part of it. Old LOUIS' quarrel with the chief of Germany, at that time was not unlike this last one of a younger LOUIS: "You accursed Head of Germany, you have been prospering in the world lately, and I not; have at you, then, with fire and sword!" But it ended more successfully with old LOUIS and his French than I hope the present quarrel will. The end, at that time, was that opulent, noble Burgundy did not get reunited to her old Teutonic mother, but to France, her grasping step-mother, and remains French to this day.

CHARLES V. AND FRANCIS I.

MAX's grandson and successor, CHARLES V., was hardly luckier than MAX in his road-companion and contemporary French King. FRANCIS I., not content with France for a kingdom, began by trying to be elected German Kaiser as well, and never could completely digest his disappointment in that fine enterprise. He smoothed his young face, however, swore eternal friendship with the young CHARLES who had beaten him; and, a few months after, had egged on the poor little Duke of BOUILLON, the Reich's and CHARLES' vassal, to refuse homage in that quarter, and was in hot war with CHARLES. The rest of his earthly existence was a perpetual haggle of broken treaties and ever-recurring war and injury with CHARLES V.—a series, withal, of intrusive interferences with Germany, and every German trouble that arose, to the worsening and widening of them all, not to the closing or healing of any one. A terrible journey these two had together, and a terrible time they made out for Germany between them, and for France too, though not by any means in a like degree. The exact deserts of his most Christian Majesty FRANCIS I. in covenanting with Sultan SOLIMAN—that is to say, in letting loose the then quasi-infernal roaring lion of a Turk (then in the height of his sanguinary fury and fanaticism, not sunk to *caput mortuum* and a torpid nuisance as now) upon Christendom and the German Empire, I do not pretend to state. It seems to me no modern imagination can conceive this atrocity of the most Christian King, or how it harassed and haunted with incessant terror the Christian nations for the two centuries ensuing. RICHELIEU's trade again was twofold: first, what everybody must acknowledge was a great and legitimate one, that of coercing and drilling into obedience to their own Sovereign the vassals of the Crown of France; and, secondly, that of plundering, weakening, thwarting, and in all ways tormenting the German Empire, "He protected Protestantism there." Yes, and steadily persecuted his own Huguenots, bombarded his own Rochelle, and in Germany kept up a thirty-years' war, cherishing diligently the last embers of it till Germany were burnt to utter ruin; no nation ever nearer absolute ruin than unhappy Germany then was. An unblessed RICHELIEU for Germany; nor a blessed for France either, if we look to the ulterior issues, and distinguish the solid from the specious in the fortune of nations. No French ruler, not even NAPOLEON I., was a feller or crueller enemy to Germany, or half so pernicious to it (to its very soul as well as to its body;) and Germany had done him no injury that I know of, except that of existing beside him.

AGE OF THE LOUIS.

Of LOUIS XIV.'s four grand plunderings and incendiarisms of Europe—for no real reason but his own ambition and desire to snatch his neighbor's goods—of all this we of this age have now, if any, an altogether faint and placid remembrance, and our feelings on it differ greatly from those that animated our poor forefathers in the time of WILLIAM III. and Queen ANNE. Of BELLEISLE and LOUIS XV.'s fine scheme to cut Germany into four little kingdoms, and have them dance and fence to the piping of Versailles, I do not speak; for to France herself this latter fine scheme brought its own reward—loss of America, loss of India, disgrace and discomfiture in all quarters of the world—advent, in fine, of the French Revolution, embarkation on the shoreless chaos on which ill-fated France still drifts and tumbles.

THE REVOLUTION AND NAPOLEON I.

The Revolution and NAPOLEON I., and their treatment of Germany, are still in the memory of men and newspapers; but that was not by any means, as idle men and newspapers seem to think, the first of Germany's sufferings from France; it was the last of a very long series of such—the last but one, let us rather say; and hope that this now going on as "siege of Paris," as wide-spread empire of bloodshed, anarchy, delirium and mendacity, the fruit of France's latest "*marche à Berlin*," may be the last! No nation ever had so bad a neighbor as Germany has had in France for the last 400 years; bad in all manner of ways; insolent, rapacious, insatiable, unappeasable, continually aggressive.

THE "SMASHING."

And now, furthermore, in all history there is no insolent, unjust neighbor that ever got so complete, instantaneous and ignominious a smashing down as France has now got from Germany, after 400 years of ill-usage, and generally ill-fortune, from that neighbor, has had at last the great happiness to see its enemy fairly down in this manner; and Germany, I do clearly be

have, would be a foolish nation not to think of raising up some secure boundary-fence between herself and such a neighbor now that she has the chance.

TERRITORIAL REDUCTION.

There is no law of nature that I know of, no Heaven's act of Parliament, whereby France, alone of terrestrial beings, shall not restore any portion of her plundered goods when the owners they were wrenched from have an opportunity upon them. To nobody, except to France herself for the moment, can it be credible that there is such a law of nature. Alsace and Lorraine were not got, either of them, in so divine a manner as to render that a probability. The cunning of RICHELIEU, the grandiose long sword of LOUIS XIV., these are the only titles of France to those German countries. RICHELIEU screwed them loose, (and, by happy accident, there was a TURENNE, as General, got screwed along with them;—TURENNE, I think, was mainly German by blood and temper, had not FRANCIS I. egged on his ancestor, the little Duke of BOUILLON, in the way we saw, and gradually made him French;) LOUIS le Grand, with his TURENNE as supreme of modern Generals, managed the rest of the operation, except, indeed, I should say, the burning of the Palatinate, from Heidelberg Palace steadily downward, into black ruin, which TURENNE would not do sufficiently, and which LOUIS had to get done by another. There was also a good deal of extortionate law-practice, what we may fairly call violently sharp attorneyism, put in use. The great LOUIS' "Chambres de Réunion," Metz Chamber, Brisach Chamber, were once of high infamy, and much complained of, here in England, and everywhere else beyond the Rhine. The grand LOUIS, except by sublime gesture, ironically polite, made no answer. He styled himself on his very coins, (sou of 1687, say the medalists,) *Excelsus super omnes Gentes Dominus*, but it is certain attorneyism of the worst sort was one of his instruments in this conquest of Alsace. Nay, as to Strasbourg, it was not even attorneyism, much less a long-sword, that did the feat; it was a house-breaker's jemmy on the part of the Grand Monarque. Strasbourg was got in time of profound peace by bribing of the Magistrates to do treason, on his part, and admit his garrison one night. Nor as to Metz is Pucelle, nor any of these Three Bishoprics, was it force of war that brought them over to France; rather it was force of fraudulent pawnbroking. King HENRI II. (year 1552) got these places—Protestants, applying to him in their extreme need—as we may say, in the way of pledge. HENRI entered there with banners spread and drums beating, "solely in defense of German liberty, as God shall witness;" did nothing for Protestantism or German liberty, (German liberty managing rapidly to help itself in this instance;) and then, like a brazen-faced, unjust pawnbroker, refused to give the places back—had ancient rights over them, extremely indubitable to him, and could not give them back. And never yet, by any pressure or persuasion, would. The great CHARLES V., Protestantism itself now supporting, endeavored, with his utmost energy and to the very cracking of his heart, to compel him, but could not. The present Hohenzollern King, a modest and pacific man in comparison, could and has. I believe it to be perfectly just, rational, and wise that Germany should take these countries home with her from her unexampled campaign, and, by well fortifying her own old *Wasgau*, ("Vosges,") Hundsrück, (*Dog's-back*,) Three Bishoprics, and other military strengths, secure herself in time coming against French visits.

FRANCE'S DISHONOR.

The French complain dreadfully of threatened "loss of honor;" and lamentable bystanders plead earnestly, "Don't dishonor France; leave poor France's honor bright." But will it save the *honor* of France to refuse paying for the glass she has voluntarily broken in her neighbor's windows? The attack upon the windows was her dishonor. Signally disgraceful to any nation was her late assault on Germany; equally signal has been the ignominy of its execution on the part of France. The honor of France can be saved only by the deep repentance of France, and by the serious determination never to do so again—to do the reverse of so *forever* henceforth. In that way may the honor of France again gradually brighten to the height of its old splendor, far beyond the First Napoleonic, much more the Third, or any recent sort, and offer again to our voluntary love and grateful estimation all the fine and graceful qualities nature has implanted in the French. For the present, I must say, France looks more and more delirious, miserable, blamable, pitiable, and even contemptible. She refuses to see the facts that are lying palpable before her face, and the penalties she has brought upon herself. A France scattered into anarchic ruin, without recognizable head; head, or chief, indistinguishable from feet, or rabble; Ministers flying up in balloons—ballasted with nothing but outrageous public lies, proclamations of victories that were creatures of the fancy; a Government subsisting altogether on mendacity, willing that horrid bloodshed should continue and increase rather than that they, beautiful republican creatures, should cease to have the guidance of it: I know not when or where there was seen a nation so covering itself with dishonor. If, among this multitude of sympathetic bystanders, France have any true friend, his advice to France would be,—To abandon all that, and never to resume it more. France really ought to know that "refuges of lies" were long ago discovered to lead down only to the gates of death eternal, and to be forbidden to all creatures!—that the one hope for France is to recognize the facts which have come to her, and that they came withal by invitation of her own; how she—a mass of gilded, proudly-varnished anarchy—has willfully insulted and defied to mortal duel a neighbor not anarchic, but still in a quietly human, sober and governed state, and has prospered accordingly. Prospered as an array of sanguinary mountebanks versus a Macedonian phalanx must needs do;—and now lies smitten down into hideous wreck and impotence, testifying to gods and men what extent of rottenness, anarchy and hidden vileness lay in her. That the inexorable fact is, she has left herself without resource or power of resisting the victorious Germans; and that her wisdom will be to take that fact into her astonished mind; to know that, however hateful, said fact is inexorable, and will have to be complied with—the sooner at the cheaper rate. It is a hard lesson to vainglorious France; but France, we hope, has still in it veracity and probity enough to accept fact as an evidently adamantine entity, which will not brook resistance without penalty, and is unalterable by the very gods.

A NATION'S MENDACITY.

The quantity of conscious mendacity that France, official and other, has perpetrated latterly, especially since July last, is something wonderful and fearful. And, alas, perhaps even that is small compared to the self-delusion and unconscious mendacity long prevalent among the French; which is of still feller and more poisonous quality, though unrecognized for poison. To me, at times, the mournfullest symptom in France is the figure its "men of genius," its highest literary speakers, who should be prophets and seers to it, make at present, and, indeed, for a generation back have been making. It is evidently their belief that new celestial wisdom is radiating out of France upon all the other overshadowed nations; that France is the new Mount Zion of the universe; and that all this sad, sordid, semi-delirious, and, in good part, infernal stuff which French literature has been preaching to us for the last fifty years is a veritable new Gospel out of heaven, pregnant with blessedness for all the sons of men. Alas, one does understand that France made her great revolution; uttered her tremendous doom's voice against a world of human shams, proclaiming, as with the great Last Trumpet, that shams should be no more. I often call that a celestial-infernal phenomenon—the most memorable in our world for a thousand years; on the whole, a transcendant revolt against the devil and his works (since shams are all and sundry of the devil, and poisonous and unendurable to man.) For that we all infinitely love and honor France. And truly all nations are now busy enough copying France in regard to that! From side to side of the civilized world there is, in a manner, nothing noticeable but the whole world in deep and dismally chaotic insurrection against shams, determination to have done with shams *coûte qu'il coûte*. Indispensable that battle, however ugly. Well done, we may say to all that; for it is the preliminary to everything; but, alas, all that is not yet victory; it is but half the battle, and the much easier half. The infinitely harder half, which is the equally or the still more indispensable, is that of achieving, instead of the abolished shams which were of the devil, the practicable realities which should be veritable and of God. The first half of the battle, I rejoice to see, is now safe, can now never cease except in victory; but the further stage, I also see, must be under better presidency than that of France, or it will forever prove impossible. The German race, not the Gaelic, are now to be protagonist in that immense world-drama; and from them I expect better issues. Worse we cannot well have. France, with a dead-lift effort, now of eighty-one years, has accomplished under this head, for herself or for the world, nothing, or even less—in strict arithmetic, zero with minus quantities. Her prophets prophesy a vain thing; her people rove in darkness and have wandered far astray.

RESOURCE OF THE PRESENT.

Such prophets and such a people—who in the way of deception and self-deception have carried it far! "Given up to strong delusion," as the Scripture says; till at last the lie seems to them the very truth. And now, in their strangling crisis and extreme need, they appear to have no resource but self-deception still, and quasi-heroic gasconade. They do believe it to be heroic. They believe that they are the "Christ of Nations;" an innocent god-like people, suffering for the sins of all nations, with an eye to redeem us all; let us hope that this of the "Christ of Nations" is the *non plus ultra* of the thing. I wish they would inquire whether there might not be a "*Cartouche of Nations*," fully as likely as a "Christ of Nations" in our time! CARTOUCHE had many gallant qualities, was much admired, and much pitied in his sufferings, and had many fine ladies begging locks of his hair while the inexorable, indispensable gibbet was preparing. But in the end there was no salvation for CARTOUCHE. Better he should obey the heavy-handed Teutsch Police officer, who has him by the wind-pipe in such frightful manner; give up part of his stolen goods, altogether cease to be a Cartouche, and try to become again a Chevalier Bayard under improved conditions, and a blessing and beautiful benefit to all his neighbors, instead of too much the reverse, as now! Clear it is, at any rate, singular as it may seem to France, all Europe does not come to the rescue, in gratitude for the heavenly "illumination" it is getting from France! Nor could all Europe, if it did, at this moment prevent that awful Chancellor from having his own way. Metz and the boundary-fence, I reckon, will be dreadfully hard to get out of that Chancellor's hands again.

ENGLAND IN THE PAST.

A hundred years ago there was in England the liveliest desire, and at one time an actual effort and hope, to recover Alsace and Lorraine from the French. Lord CARTERET, called afterward Lord GRANVILLE, (no ancestor, in any sense, of his now honorable synonym,) thought by some to be, with the one exception of Lord CHATHAM, the wisest Foreign Secretary we ever had, and especially the "one Secretary that ever spoke German or understood German matters at all," had set his heart on this very object, and had fair prospects of achieving it, had not our poor dear Duke of NEWCASTLE suddenly peddled him out of it, and even out of office altogether, into sullen disgust (and too much of wine withal, says WALPOLE,) and into total oblivion by his nation, which, except CHATHAM, has none such to remember. That BISMARCK, and Germany along with him, should now at this propitious juncture make a like demand, is no surprise to me. After such provocation, and after such a victory, the resolution does seem rational, just, and even modest. And considering all that has occurred since that memorable cataclysm at Sedan, I could reckon it creditable to the sense and moderation of Count BISMARCK that he stands steadily by this; demanding nothing more, resolute to take nothing less, and advancing with a slow calmness toward it by the eligiblest roads. The "Siege of Paris," which looks like the hugest and most hideous farce-tragedy ever played under this sun, BISMARCK evidently hopes will never need to come to uttermost bombardment, or million-fold death by hunger, or the kindling of Paris and its carpentries and asphalt streets by shells and red-hot balls into a sea of fire. Diligent, day by day, seem those Prussians, never resting nor too much hasting; well-knowing the proverb, "Slow fire makes sweet malt." I believe BISMARCK will get his Alsace and what he wants of Lorraine; and likewise that it will do him, and us, and all the world, and even France itself by and by, a great deal of good. Anarchic France gets her first stern lesson there, (a terribly drastic dose of physic to sick France!) and well will it be for her if she can learn her lesson honestly. If she cannot, she will get another, and even another; learnt the lesson must be.

HERR VON BISMARCK.

Considerable misconception as to Herr VON BISMARCK is still prevalent in England. The English newspapers, nearly all of them, seem to me to be only getting toward a true knowledge of BISMARCK, but not yet got to it. The standing likeness, circulating everywhere ten years ago, of demented BISMARCK and his ditto King to STRAFFORD and CHARLES I. versus our Long Parliament (as like as Macedon to Monmouth, and not liker) has now vanished from the earth, no whisper of it ever to be heard more. That pathetic Niobe of Denmark, reft violently of her children, (which were stolen children, and were dreadfully ill-used by Niobe Denmark,) is also nearly gone, and will go altogether so soon as knowledge of the matter is had. BISMARCK, as I read him, is not a person of "Napoleonic" ideas, but of ideas quite superior to Napoleonic; shows no invincible "lust of territory," nor is tormented with "vulgar ambition," &c., but has aims very far beyond that sphere, and, in fact, seems to me to be striving with strong faculty, by patient, grand and successful steps, toward an object beneficial to Germans and to all other men. That noble, patient, deep, pious, and solid Germany should be at length welded into a nation and become Queen of the Continent, instead of vaporing, vain-glorious, gesticulating, quarrelsome, restless and over-sensitive France, seems to me the hopefullest public fact that has occurred in my time.

I remain, Sir, yours truly, T. CARLYLE.
CHELSEA, Nov. 11.

RUSSIA AND EUROPE.

Mr. Mill on the Treaty of 1856.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL writes thus to the editor of the London *Times*: Without wishing, at least for the present, to discuss the character of the declaration just made by the Russian Government—a discussion which would raise questions, both moral and political, more intricate and difficult than people seem to be aware of—may I hope from your impartiality that you will allow expression to be given through your columns to the opinion of at least one Englishman, which he believes to be shared by multitudes of his countrymen, that for England to let herself be drawn into war by this provocation or on this account would be nothing less than monstrous.

This is not the doctrine of a partisan of peace at any price. Had we, at the first breaking out of the present hateful war, declared that whichever nation first invaded the territory of the other should have England also for its foe, we should, at an extremely small risk to ourselves, in all human probability, have prevented the war, and perhaps given commencement to a new era in the settlement of international differences. To effect this great good to humanity and to public morals, we did not choose to incur a mere chance of being involved in war, and in my opinion we were wrong, and have exposed ourselves to the just recriminations of the suffering people—I do not speak of the Governments—of Germany and France. Were we now to plunge into a war infinitely more dangerous to ourselves, and for which we are materially speaking totally unprepared, those among us who are the causes of our so doing will, in my judgment, deserve and receive the execration of the people of England.

The honor of England is not concerned either in the protection of Turkey or the humiliation of Russia. Treaties are not made to be eternal, and before we go to war for the maintenance of one, it behooves the nation, at least, to consider whether it would enter into it afresh at the present day. We should have learned little, indeed, from the spectacle that has been going on before our eyes during the last four months if we allow our journalists to hurry us into a war under the plea of honor, merely because of the manner or the form in which Russia has thought fit to throw off an obligation the substance of which, we all admit, we ought to be ready to reconsider.

I am, &c., J. S. MILL.

Views of Mr. J. A. Froude.

Mr. FROUDE writes: With the threat hanging over us of a second war with Russia, every one, however insignificant, is entitled to say what he thinks to arrest so frightful a calamity. How frightful such a war would be is as yet inadequately realized. The *Alabama* question remains unsettled. In the present state of feeling in the United States, there is not the slightest doubt that privateers under the Russian flag will be fitted out in American harbors. The Government at Washington would be unable to prevent it if they wished, and war with America will be the immediate consequence.

I do not defend Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's note. The manner of it is so studiously offensive that it looks as if Russia had calculated the chances, and desired either publicity to humiliate us or to provoke a collision. Great nations, however, have no right to appeal to the ordeal of battle for a fault of manner, and the offense as yet has proceeded no further.

Is it too late to reconsider the entire attitude which we have assumed toward Russia? I was one of those who deplored the Crimean war itself as a mistake, if it was nothing worse. Russia and England are the two great civilizing Powers in the East. Our mission is the same, to carry order and peace among races who are incapable of governing themselves. I believed that the overtures of the Emperor NICHOLAS to Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR ought to have been met in a less jealous spirit; that England should rather have accepted Russia's hand, and have preferred conciliation and co-operation to distrust and hostility.

Even now in our present difficulty would not a change of front be possible without undue sacrifice of dignity? So far the present war has been localized, and we have taken credit to ourselves for preventing the spread of it. Surely we ought to hesitate before we give the signal in resentment at an affront to ourselves, for a struggle which will envelop the world, and inflict misery on the entire human race which the wildest imagination would probably under-estimate.

Your obedient servant, J. A. FROUDE.

Brilliant Jewish Wedding on Staten Island.

One of the most brilliant weddings held on Staten Island for many years was that of Miss DEBORAH WEINER and Mr. BERNHARD NATHAN, which took place a few days ago. The bride is daughter of a Mr. MARTIN WEINER, of Tompkinsville, and the bridegroom is a connection of the WEINER family, and an extensive merchant in San Francisco, Cal. The Pavilion Hotel, which had been closed for the season, was engaged for the occasion, and from an early hour in the afternoon till late the next morning its parlors were thronged by ladies and gentlemen well known in New-York, Brooklyn and the island itself, with a few guests from "over the Plains."

A special steamer, chartered for the purpose, brought down, about 2 o'clock, a number of the invited from New-York and Brooklyn, and very soon after the marriage ceremony commenced.

The canopy usual on such occasions was opened in the grand hall of the hotel, and beneath it Rev. Dr. ISAACS, of the synagogue, performed the ceremony in a manner which commanded the respect of all present, especially when, after the breaking of the glass, he said: "When these particles are reunited may you be separated." TWYFORD's band then played, in very good arrangement, MENDELSSOHN's "Wedding March," and this ended the ceremony.

After a short delay an adjournment was ordered to the dining-room of the hotel, where a splendid banquet was prepared, and done justice to by those who sat at the table, and who were in numbers at least 200. Mr. HINCHMAN, Metropolitan Agent of the Associated Press, presided, and did his duties in an admirable manner—in making a good dinner for himself, and proposing the toasts usual on such occasions. At his right sat Gen. ECKERT, of the Western Union Telegraph Company; on the left, Mr. W. D. LEWIS, agent of the Associated Press. Among the other guests were H. W. JOHNSON, Counsel to the Quarantine Commissioners; Capt. ROSE, of the Post-office, and lady; WM. C. BROKYER, Police Commissioner, and lady; Dr. J. C. CARNOCHAN and lady; Capt. O'RORKE, of Lower Quarantine, and lady; Mr. J. HOLLAND, of the Telegraph Department; Dr. FRYE, of Brooklyn, and lady; Dr. KENNETH REID; Mr. LEWIS, of Vanderbilt Landing; Mr. MARTIN WEINER and lady, parents of the bride; L. LEVY, DAVID and GABRIEL JACOBS, and a numerous array of friends from the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. County Coroner DEMPSEY attended to the carriage department, and preserved excellent order among the Jehus. At 9 o'clock dancing commenced, and was continued until an early hour, when those who lived on the island placed themselves under DEMPSEY's charge, and those hailing from Manhattan Island and the City of Churches were provided by Mr. WEINER with a special steamer, that landed some at the Battery and others at Twelfth-street. The bride and bridegroom left early for the Metropolitan Hotel, New-York, and by "3 o'clock in the morning" the Pavilion was deserted, and one of the most pleasant occasions on Staten Island was over.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Opinion of Our City Government in London—Sympathy with the Efforts for Reform.

From the Economist, Nov. 19.

If we may trust the statements of two or three American journals, and notably of the NEW-YORK TIMES, an effort is being made to reform the Government of that City, which deserves the attention of English politicians. The administration of that great community—an administration extending far beyond what we in England understand by municipal power—is, as most of our readers know, singularly and exceptionally bad. Though elected nominally by manhood suffrage, the Government of New-York has fallen practically into the hands of a knot of politicians and gamblers, by no means numerous, who tax and administer it at their own discretion, and for their own advantage. That is not a phenomenon without precedent in Europe, where minute cliques have repeatedly controlled the action and wasted the resources of great States; but in Europe those cliques have always offered their dupes certain returns. Either they granted "liberty" in some unusual form, as the "Fazy" clique did in Geneva; or they secured honor and respect abroad, as the Bonapartists professed to do in France; or they obtained security for property, as the "regular" absolutisms usually do everywhere; or they gave in the great region outside politics cheap and lenient government, as the Neapolitan Bourbons certainly did. The strange fact about New-York is that the City Government, which seems so firmly fixed upon its shoulders, though perfectly despotic—that is, independent of the citizens' will—does not apparently secure any of these things. It is not cheap but dear. The taxation represented in some semi-official pamphlets as rising to the incredible height of £8 per head per annum, is undoubtedly excessively heavy, and for it the citizens receive little or no return. The ordinary municipal work—paving, lighting, sweeping, &c.—is very badly done, is a subject of constant complaint, and is never seriously defended; while the work of defending those who have against those who have not, is not done at all. Thieves and swindlers pass unpunished by connivance of the Judges. No honor whatever is secured for the City by its municipal administration; on the contrary foreigners point to it as the grand proof that democracy always becomes corrupt, and Americans never defend it except by saying that its governing Democracy is foreign, and not American, while most of them denounce the City as the "cesspool of the Union." As to security, there is less of it than in any city of the Union, except, perhaps, Chicago. Nowhere are crimes against property so lightly punished or so rife. Burglary, theft, and even murder, are incessant; while swindling, if practiced on a large scale, is protected by the Courts, encouraged by the Legislature, and winked at by the greater portion of the Press. A notorious swindler, of the very worst possible character in every other respect, virtually governs New-York, and though decent citizens will not associate with him, decent politicians are not ashamed to serve as his tools. As if to add an element of the grotesque to all this wickedness, the City Government sets at defiance not only the laws of morality, but the dearest prejudices of those who give it power to be defiant. If there is one prejudice dear to the New-York mind, it is against State endowments of religion. If there is one prejudice dear to the American mind, it is against the Roman Catholic Church; yet, as Mr. JOHN JAY tells us in his pamphlet on the subject, it is as certain as anything can be, that the City Government has, under pretexts of certain votes for poor schools, nominally renewable every year, but never refused, or likely to be refused, endowed the Catholic Church with very considerable funds, to be expended entirely at the discretion of the ruling ecclesiastics belonging to that body. An utterly corrupt municipality, in fact, expends excessive taxes in a ruinously wasteful manner upon objects which the bulk of the community cordially dislike, to the neglect of objects which they, with equal cordiality, desire, and do it under a suspicion of enjoying corrupt gains in which the electorate itself does not consciously share.

This is a strange result of freedom, so strange that we do not wonder observers are often driven to equally strange interpretations—such, for instance, as that of Mr. JAY, who obviously holds that the Government of New-York is a machine organized for Catholic purposes, a corrupt system based upon religious fanaticism. An interpretation intelligible enough, if in accordance with the evidence, but surely a little strange when the dominant creed is that of a minority. Others affirm that the whole evil is traceable to "the foreign element," though there is no reason whatever why the native element, which is supreme in the State, should yield to the foreign element, which is only supreme in the City; while a third party attribute it all to the spirit of money-getting, though if anything is clear in this world, it is that money-getters must of necessity prefer light taxes, security and quiet, to heavy taxes and a constant liability to plunder. We are not concerned just now to engage in that speculation, but to note the rise of a spirit of resistance, and describe the weapons to which it has had recourse.

There seems to be little doubt that the respectable citizens of New-York are very weary of the present state of affairs, and that, headed by some moderate Republicans and supported by many moderate Democrats, they have made a first effort to shake off the yoke, by striking at its source the hold which certain successful swindlers of all kinds have acquired over the electorate. This, the marked peculiarity of all American wickedness, is, we believe, a temporary one, and arises from an accidental circumstance—the thorough comprehension by the aristocracy of crime there of a great truth, that men in earnest about politics will forgive anything to valuable political allies. The fact is not creditable perhaps to human nature, but it is a fact nevertheless, and as true in Europe as America, though the result is somewhat different. Churches, for instance, constantly accept the aid of disbelievers or immoral persons to secure the end they desire, and this, although conscious that those persons are at heart seeking objects which their allies would most earnestly repudiate. The reformers, aware that the electorate is cajoled, and that but for its support corruption could not continue, have made a desperate effort to release it from entanglements; and to this end have appealed to two forces, seldom visible in State contests—the Federal power and the power of religion. The Federal Government has been induced to pass a law for the protection of the ballot-boxes, as a measure necessary to secure the Republican institutions guaranteed by the Constitution, and to support the law as against mobs by the employment, or menace of employment of State troops. The object of this measure is to prevent the falsification of the returns, to secure genuine freedom to the electors, who, thus enfranchised, are adjured to vote honestly, not because the corrupt rulers err in political ideas, but because they are men who, wrong or right in politics, are persons whose characters will not bear the slightest examination, men whom it is a disgrace for respectable Christian citizens to follow. The pulpit has been invoked and responded. We have glanced over hundreds of columns of sermons, in which the City rulers are denounced, not as bad politicians, but as wicked persons, whom it is impossible to elect without moral wrong-doing, who ought to be expelled the community, not for their opinions, but for their lives. It is clearly the idea of the reformers that the majority of electors are decent persons, of average wish to do right, who, if once aware of the lives led by the corrupt party leaders, would, politics notwithstanding, desert them, and either vote against them or stay away from the polls.

This project has this time failed; but that it should have been entertained is a noteworthy fact, serving to show that even in New-York shrewd politicians, acquainted with the people, believe that they are rather deluded than corrupt, that they really do not hear or do not believe the charges against their leaders. We can easily believe this possible. The electorate in a City so vast can know little of the characters of candidates except through the Press, and though the Press is frank enough, it has hitherto been distrusted. It has employed slander as a weapon, until the most serious charges are disregarded and disbelieved. Its attacks, however, have now become definite and serious, and, being indorsed by the clergy, are beginning to be believed to such an extent that at the recent election the Ring, though victorious, achieved its victory by means which deprived it of much of the advantages of success. The electors are waking up, and if the process continues it will next year be impossible for the present rulers of the City either to deceive voters or to manufacture votes. The silent majority which so seldom appears at the polls will, it is believed, expel them, not for their acts, but for their characters, and insist, in the first place, on the election of men untainted with connection with their patrons for their views. This, at least, is the calculation—that the body of electors is not corrupt, but only ignorant, that the suffrage itself can be made to purify the suffrage—and it is one of which all observers should take careful note. If it is correct, there is more hope for the City of New-York than its own most respectable inhabitants are tempted to believe.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

What it is in the Departments at Washington—Exaggerated Idea of Results in the Interior Department—The Patent and Census Bureaus—System of Examinations—Results in the Treasury—Reform in the War Department.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 29, 1870.

So much has been said about civil service reform, especially in the Interior Department, that a careful inquiry into what has been accomplished is instructive and interesting. Such inquiry reveals the fact that while a very creditable beginning has been made, not only in the Interior, but in the Treasury and other Departments, the matter has been very greatly exaggerated, especially by some indiscreet partisans of the late Secretary of the Interior, who, in their efforts to injure the President, have persistently represented that he was engaged in a civil service reform in his department in which he was not sustained by the President. The truth is, that in but two of the five Bureaus of the Interior Department has anything like the reform in question been carried out, and in these two Bureaus, (Patents and Census,) its enforcement, while receiving the earnest sympathy and approval of Secretary COX, is mainly due to the energy and ability of their respective chiefs, Commissioners FISHER and WALKER. And the President, not less than Secretary COX, has heartily approved these efforts.

ORIGIN OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

Competitive examinations of applicants for appointment to positions in civil service originated in the Patent Office, somewhat more than a year ago. It is substantially true to say that there have been no competitive examinations in any other office, though there have been some examinations called competitive. Hon. S. S. FISHER, late Commissioner of Patents, in his annual report for the year 1869, speaks of the considerations which led him to the adoption of competitive examinations of applicants for office, and gives the result of two. So far as any record exists, and so far as inquiry among those conversant with the facts at the time reveals, the measure was Mr. FISHER's, and the credit of instituting it belongs to him. It was approved by Mr. COX, after its utility had been demonstrated. Early in the Summer of 1869 two vacancies occurred in the Board of Second Assistant Examiners. There are a large number of Examiners' clerks, whose duties make them familiar with the work of the office, from whom the vacancies were to be filled. Before the two vacant positions were filled, two more occurred. The first question that arose was who should be selected for promotion, and to decide the choice the Commissioner proposed a competitive examination of all who desired, and the selection of those who thus proved themselves best qualified. Seventeen candidates were examined. A series of questions were prepared to test, not their fitness to teach a country school, but their knowledge of the duties of the place to which they aspired. The questions were prepared by the three gentlemen whom the Commissioner requested to take charge of the examination, and whose instructions, given verbally, were to "peg it to them." It is not as if they were a set of poor devils who would lose their places if they didn't pass. The examination, so far as the Board was concerned, was entirely impersonal. One hundred questions were given in writing, requiring written answers. The answer to each question was rated separately in the scale of one hundred for perfection, and the sum of the values given to all the answers showed the percentage which each candidate had attained. Of course the four having the highest percentage were adjudged the successful competitors. In the Patent Office several such examinations have been made. They have been conducted by men of well-known ability, they have been competitive, they have been fair and thorough. The good effects of them have been evident. The organization of the Patent Office is well adapted to them, and they meet fairly its peculiar need of special qualifications. The credit of their inception, it is almost needless to say, belongs entirely to Commissioner FISHER.

IN THE CENSUS BUREAU.

In the other Bureaus of the Interior Department the examination of applicants continued as it had been for years, merely *pro forma*, and after the appointment had been to all intents decided. When the Census Bureau was organized, however, it became convenient to change the mode of conducting examinations. Because several applicants were examined together, some of whom might be rejected and some set down for appointment, the examinations have been called "competitive;" at least it is difficult to find any other reason for the use of the term "competitive" in connection with them. The necessity of a rapid organization of the Census Bureau prevented a competitive trial of applicants; but examination before appointment was both needful and required by law. A system was devised which met the exigencies of the case, perhaps, as well as any other; but to call it "competitive" is a misnomer. The examinations resembled those of the Patent Office only in being as far as possible impersonal. In the beginning a series of thirty-five questions were prepared, and a perfect answer to each was given a certain amount, varying with the importance of the question, the sum of all the values being 1,000. It was determined, as a rule, that all who received for credit marks, as they were called, 450 or above, should be set down for appointment. All who failed to reach 400 were rejected. In the case of those whose marks were between 400 and 450, the appointment was left to be determined by reasons of a personal nature, as, for instance, if a young man came from the Far West, and was found among this class, he was not to be rejected on that account. Secretary COX ultimately found "reasons" for appointing all of this class, which he puts down in his report as sixty-two in number. The same report is authority for the statement that "531 persons were examined; of those 339 were successful." But they were not successful by reason of any competition at all. Applicants were examined in small numbers, in some cases one, two or three at a time, and all those who attained a certain fixed and arbitrary standard received appointments. It was trotting a horse not against *Dexter*, but against *Dexter's* time,—quite another thing. Nearly 300 of these "successful" 339 were examined on a series of questions, thirty-five in number. Twelve of the questions were in rules of arithmetic with which a Census Office clerk would have to deal daily, and yet the scale of credit marks was so arranged that a person might receive some hundreds above the minimum necessary to secure him an appointment without answering one of them. A few specimens must serve to exhibit the importance of the remaining questions. "On what principle does the balloon operate?" "When was the art of printing discovered, and where?" "What is the centre of a circle?" are questions that appear in one series. A number of other applicants were required to tell if they knew "What in substance were the resolutions of '98?" "When did the Hartford Convention meet?" "When and by whom was steam first discovered?" an answer to which would certainly interest the world generally as well as the Census Office. Another more unfortunate question, whose answer must immediately reveal whether the applicant belonged to a certain religious denomination or not, was the following: "What was the origin of the present established Church of England?" It is due to Gen. WALKER, the excellent and efficient chief of the Census Bureau, to say that, under his direction, the series of questions was long since radically changed. They are now twenty-two in number, and all of them entirely appropriate. Sixteen are arithmetical. It ought also to be remarked that the examination sifted out a certain amount of chaff; doubtless, more than once was done by an examination in the same Bureau before.

IN OTHER BUREAUS.

Up to July last, during a year and four months' administration, Secretary COX made no effort to reform the service of the Indian, Land and Pension Offices of his Department, either by competitive examinations or by increasing the stringency of the merely formal ones in vogue. Under date of July 7, the order was promulgated for competitive examination throughout the Department. In the order occurs a plain violation of the law of 1853, which it quotes. The following is the order which was sent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Commissioner of Patents, and the Commissioner of Pensions:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1870.

SIR: In order to increase the efficiency of the clerical force of this Department, and to elevate the standard, I have determined in future appointments to establish the system of competitive examinations, to consist of questions touching matters relating to the Bureau to which the persons are designated, together with a general examination in arithmetic, history, grammar, penmanship and orthography.

The examinations will be conducted in writing, and each person will attach to his papers an assumed name, in order to relieve the examiners from any charge of favoritism or prejudice. The real name will be written on a separate paper, and, together with the assumed name, placed in an envelope, which will be sealed and not opened until the standard of the applicant under his assumed name shall have been determined.

The maximum standard will be 1,000 and the minimum 450, which latter number must be attained to secure an appointment.

Each question, together with the letter of the applicant, will have a certain power in the scale, to be determined by the Examiners, and the sum of all these powers will equal the maximum number, viz.: 1,000.

The act of March 3, 1853, (10th Stat., page 211,) requires that the Board of Examiners shall consist of the Chief of the Bureau or office in which the appointment is to be made, together with two others to be selected by the head of the Department.

I desire that you will select and report to me the name of some gentleman in your office who is thoroughly competent, from knowledge of the work of your office, and on general subjects, to act in connection with yourself and some one to be hereafter selected to represent the Department proper.

Whenever vacancies occur the Secretary will issue designations to a class for examination, and the person passing best in the scale will receive the appointment.

From the experience of the Census Office, I am convinced that if this system is strictly adhered to from the class of persons who apply for office, only those will be selected who are thoroughly competent, and that the transaction of the public business and the prompt and efficient discharge of duty will be greatly enhanced.

Very respectfully, J. D. COX, Secretary.

The law quoted required the appointment of two persons by the head of the Department on the Examining Board. The Secretary proposed to appoint but one, leaving the other to the head of the Bureau. In fact he never appointed one, but verbally requested a young man in the office to look after the examinations, who generally did so, though sometimes sending another young man for a substitute. It appears that the Secretary never gave any further attention to the matter, not even to see whether his order was executed in good faith. In fact there never was a competitive examination under it. Seven or eight applicants were examined at one time in the Pension Office, but all of them were needed, and all were appointed, who, by any decent liberality of marking, could be brought up to 450. In other instances, one or two only were examined at once, and appointed or rejected according as the minimum standing was, or was not, reached. Either from hostility to the measure, or from incompetency of those designated as examiners, (for which the Secretary must be responsible,) the examination in every case was a perfect farce. Only a few of the questions propounded have any bearing upon the duties of the office, or subjects connected with them. The remainder of the questions might do well enough for boys in the intermediate school, but even there would produce some merriment. It is worthy of notice that the Secretary makes no mention of the really excellent method in operation in the Patent Office. In the Patent Office no reference has been had to the order, and the examinations since its issue have been conducted as before. One of the examiners at least did not know till Saturday last that such an order had been given.

REFORMS IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

In the Treasury Department, a quiet but effective reform in the clerical service, so far as examinations are concerned, has been in progress since July, when Secretary BOUTWELL issued the following order:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 20, 1870.

It is ordered that from and after this date, the Board of Examiners provided for by the third section of the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1853, will be constituted as follows:

The Chief of the Bureau to which the clerk is assigned, the Chief Clerk of the Department, and E. B. ELLIOTT, Esq., of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Examinations must be in writing, and must show the process by which solutions or conclusions are reached. All papers to be submitted with report of the Board of Examiners, and filed in the Appointment Division of this office.

GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

This order was issued because the Secretary became aware that examinations had become a lifeless routine. In compliance with the law, he names two officers to act as permanent members of the Board on behalf of the Department proper. The chief clerk, Mr. SAVILLE, and Mr. ELLIOTT, chief clerk of the Bureau of Statistics, have given earnest attention to the subject. They were emphatically assured by the Secretary that he desired thorough work. And lest any one should remark upon the date of this order, let it be stated here that Secretary BOUTWELL was not informed of the issue of the order of Secretary COX till one day last week. The Departments have taken independent action in the matter, and there has been no spirit of rivalry, at least on the part of the Treasury. The permanent members of the Board prepared a schedule as a guide for the examination of applicants. The schedule contains only the list of subjects; but a list of questions, applicable to each subject, has been prepared for the private use of the examiners, and from which they select at pleasure in any particular case. The schedule presents the following outline of subjects: Name, residence, place and date of birth; elementary education—mathematics, book-keeping, languages, &c.; special acquaintance with business, art, or science; clerical experience generally; clerical experience (if any) in the service of the Government; example illustrating the class of accounts, computations, or work in which lately engaged; questions in notation, numeration, addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers and fractions, decimal and common, in interest and discount; questions pertaining to the conversion of domestic and foreign currencies to United States weights and measures, common and metrical; and to book-keeping—practical application of the above; questions in grammar, orthography, geography, history, government and law, and correspondence. The examinations are not impersonal. However, from the character of the men who conduct them, they are above any suspicion of partiality. The applicant finds a kindly personal interest taken in him, and is encouraged to show what he can do, rather than discouraged and puzzled. The rejection of applicants is frequent, which shows that the examinations have spirit as well as form. A written report is made to the Secretary, signed by each member of the Board, and in case of disagreement among them, that fact is indicated. A special feature of the examination is testing the applicant's familiarity with the business in which he has been previously engaged, the reason being given that a man who has acquired a competent knowledge of one business can probably learn another, provided his general education otherwise is adequate. Candidates for promotion are also examined in every instance.

In all this there is much tending toward real civil service reform; it is perfectly safe to say that the clerical service of no other Department comprises so much special learning and qualification as the Treasury, and the effect of Secretary BOUTWELL's efforts will elevate the standard.

IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

A very effective method of civil service reform has also been quietly enforced in the War Department. The peculiar system of clerical service in that Department rendered this a delicate and difficult matter, the larger portion of the clerks being men who had rendered efficient service in the army, while some chiefs of division were graduates of West Point. The reform introduced had been contemplated in succession by STANTON, SCHOFIELD and RAWLINS, but they never got to the point of enforcing it. The necessity for it confronted Gen. BELKNAP at an early day, and in September last he appointed a Board which examined every division in the Department, and reported upon the efficiency of the clerks in charge of the same, which resulted in numerous reductions and promotions, so that in several instances the Secretary was able to reduce the number of clerks, while in all cases efficiency was greatly increased. Hence a better organization and more work, with a decreased number of men. In addition to this, the Board reported a revised and uniform method of keeping the records and transacting the clerical business of the Department, which will largely facilitate its operations, and Secretary BELKNAP has issued an order requiring its strict observance from and after the 1st of January next. In the meantime all clerks appointed or promoted are subject to an examination, and the fact that instances of rejection are a matter of record, shows that the "reform" in this Department is not behind that of any other.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Kind of "Protection" We Want.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although, like all genuine Republicans, I favor protection, as contradistinguished from free trade, I do not believe in the policy of making these questions a party issue until we have first secured protection in the following regards:

First—We want to be protected against the scum calling itself "Tammany," although it has no right to the name.

Second—We want to be protected in our liberty against Judges who find it convenient, for political reasons, to put American citizens like THEODORE ALLEN where they are not heard of afterward.

Third—We want to be protected in our property against such extensive dealers in whitewash as Messrs. ASTOR, TAYLOR and ROBERTS.

KANGAROO.

Ancillary.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mayor HALL invariably signs himself "A. OAKEY HALL," and the question has frequently been asked as to the significance of this initial letter. That question has now been answered. "A" stands for "Ancillary."

Yours, A HANDMAIDEN.

The Life of Gottschalk.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I beg the aid of your valuable paper to correct the intentional misinterpretation of a letter from my sister, CLARA GOTTSCHALK, to the author of what purports to be a life of my lamented brother, LOUIS MOREAU GOTTSCHALK. The letter is held as authorizing the publication of the book in question. When the author of the volume expressed the desire to prepare a biographical sketch of my brother, we signified our approval of the intention, but with the proviso that the manuscript should be submitted to us before being put into type. Subsequent to the examination, a letter was addressed to the lady referred to in a directly opposite sense to that now used. We certainly could not then authorize the issue of a book, when of the real subject is made a pretext for part of an autobiography (flattering or discreditable) to the writer, and are still less inclined now to have our positive disbelief in the accuracy or justice of the account misrepresented as boldly as it is. I remain, Sir, your very obedient servant,

L. G. GOTTSCHALK.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Democratic papers in South Carolina generally applaud the tone of Gov. SCOTT's message to the Legislature, and the Charleston *Courier* says that the people of the State receive his words as those of promised peace.

Gen. BUTLER has been invited by somebody to speak on the fisheries and our relations with England at several places in his Congressional district, including Salem, Gloucester, Lynn and Haverhill.

It is reported in New-Hampshire that Hon. JACOB BENTON, Congressman from the Third District of that State, has withdrawn from the field as a candidate for renomination. He has served two terms.

The full unofficial vote for Congressmen in the Fifth District of Virginia gives ALEXANDER RIVES, Republican, 12,345, and R. T. W. DUKE, Democrat, 12,129; Democratic majority 778. Judge RIVES will contest the seat.

The official vote for Congressmen in Minnesota gives these results: First District—MARK H. DUNNELL, 19,606; C. F. BUCK, 14,904; Republican majority, 4,702. Second District—JOHN G. AVERILL, 17,138; IGNATIUS DONNELLY, 14,491; Republican majority, 2,643.

Before his election to the United States Senate, Ex-Gov. Z. B. VANCE, of North Carolina, promised that should Congress refuse to remove his disabilities, and thus render him eligible to a seat before his term begins, he would resign and make way for a more available candidate. He was elected by a strict party vote.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Journal*, a Republican paper, does not indorse Gov. SMITH's action in endeavoring to prevent the counting and declaration of the votes for Governor in that State. It says that if fraud and violence were used in the late election, it is but right that the Courts should do justice to those against whose rights the fraud and violence were made to act, but the question is as to the manner of proceeding, and it is on this point that it is constrained to differ with Gov. SMITH.

Mr. R. B. LINDSAY, the new Democratic Governor of Alabama, to whom Gov. SMITH will not yield, made a short address on taking the oath of office, in which, while admitting that he is ardent and devoted in his political and party attachment, he promised that he will bear in constant rememberance that he is the Governor of all the people of the State, and that he will studiously endeavor to guard and maintain the constitutional and legal rights of every citizen, whether white or colored.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* thinks it has discovered that some of the men who wished to make Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS President GRANT's successor, have taken up Gen. PALMER, and desire to make him a Republican rival of President GRANT. The *Statesman*, which is a Republican paper, thinks this is a smart move, but one doomed to certain defeat, as the politicians, who as such had very little to do with nominating President GRANT, will find that they will have very little influence in preventing a renomination.

In the Second Congressional District of Tennessee, Horace Maynard, Republican, has 8,335 votes, and A. Blizzard, Democrat, 7,815; Maynard's majority, 520. In the Fourth District, James Mullins, Republican, has 1,844, and John M. Bright, 11,827; Bright's majority, 9,983. In the Fifth District, William F. Prosser, Republican, has 5,428; Edward I. Golladay, Democrat, 7,991, and Bailie Peyton, independent Democrat, 3,525; Golladay's plurality, 2,563. In the Eighth District, William J. Smith, Republican, has 5,346; Edward Shaw, colored, Republican, 3,290; William W. Vaughan, Democrat, 13,900; Vaughan's majority, 5,264.

Gov. HOLDEN, of North Carolina, has authorized the Raleigh *Standard* to say that he has not changed his views in relation to universal amnesty—that he has never believed in coupling it with universal suffrage, the latter being a right and the former a matter of grace which is solely with Congress. He also says that he will approve every application to Congress for relief, which he believes is made in good faith. Especially does he deny that he is disposed, or that he has attempted to form combinations with any one or any portion of his political opponents, with the view of avoiding or preventing any action by the Legislature toward himself.

Hon. WILLIAM GASTON, of Boston, has at last accepted the Democratic nomination for Mayor, saying that he does so from the assurance that, if elected, he will not be expected to administer the duties of the office in the interests of any political party, but to consult the best interests of the entire city. The Boston *Traveller*, which seems not disinclined to favor the election of Mr. GASTON, says, those acquainted with his character and principles need no assurance that he would faithfully and fearlessly carry out the policy he has thus indicated, and it adds that though nominally acting with the Democratic Party for some years past, he has never been a partisan, and his sanction to the party policy has often been withheld.

Speaking of the election of Gov. VANCE to the United States Senate, the Richmond *State Journal* says: "As his record is very bad—especially in the hanging of Union men during the war, and his disabilities have not been removed—the chances are ten to one against his admission by Congress. There should be no more yielding in hope of conciliating the friendship of the Southern people. That friendship never can be won, and their hatred of Northern people and Republicans cannot be identified."

THE HINES HOMICIDE.

Inquest in the Case by Coroner Rollins—Evidence of the Eye-Witnesses—Verdict Against the Prisoner.

Coroner ROLLINS proceeded, yesterday, to hold an inquest in the case of EDWARD HINES, the young man who was shot by WM. HENRY MCNEVINS, in East Sixteenth-street, on the 27th ult. The investigation was held at the Morgue, and it attracted a crowd of people, who, finding admittance impossible because the rooms were already full, the outside gathering were at first disposed to be disorderly. The prompt action of Warden BRENNAN, of Bellevue Hospital, aided by the Police, prevented any serious disturbance. The appearance of the men gathered near the Hospital entrance was suggestive of the rowdy character of the faction feud that led to the homicide. The following evidence was elicited before the jury:

The ante-mortem statement of the deceased was read, as also the testimony of Sergt. JOSEPH NICHOLSON, by which it appeared that HINES had fully identified the prisoner as the man who shot him.

JAMES HINES, a brother of the deceased, and residing at No. 298 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, was then examined, and testified that he and deceased came from Brooklyn on Saturday night last, where they worked; went to Twenty-seventh-street, to an uncle's; left there at eleven o'clock; afterward went to Thirteenth-street and Avenue A, and then went to PETER CURRY's, corner of Sixteenth-street and Avenue A, and had a drink with three others; then went to Mr. FEARY's, No. 436 East Sixteenth-street; JOHN TALBOT and THOMAS MURPHY also went there; MCNEVINS, the prisoner, was there with some friends; witness spoke to and shook hands with him, and asked him to drink, and he and his friends took a drink; deceased then asked him to drink, and he did so; they then started to go home, as the man was closing the store; got outside and deceased took hold of witness to take him home, as he had refused to go, being slightly intoxicated; he had hold of witness when MCNEVINS came up behind him and hit him on the head, as he supposed with the butt end of the pistol; did not see a pistol in his hand at the time; he turned round after he was struck and the ball struck him in the abdomen; prisoner was then in front of him, distant five or six feet; he aimed at him and fired; witness tried to catch hold of prisoner, when he said, "Stand back, JIMMY, I have another ball in for you;" then he fired two at the witness in succession and one ball struck him in the thigh; the prisoner then ran away and did not see him again until he was in the Station-house; deceased said he was shot, and was then taken away; heard some one say "don't shoot any more;" thinks it was MCNALLY; had no trouble before the firing, nor any disturbance whatever with the prisoner, neither witness nor deceased; witness never had any difficulty with him; deceased had no knife in his hand, nor had any of the party, nor any other weapon; deceased did not struggle with witness to get possession of a knife; does not remember having a knife; but deceased may have taken one from him; did not remember having a knife in his hand on that night.

Q. by Prisoner's Counsel—Do you not know that the deceased was under an indictment for firing four shots at the prisoner?

CORONER—I cannot admit the question, as it is irrelevant.

CHRISTOPHER DONOHUE, of No. 298 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, testified that he accompanied deceased and brother to New-York on Saturday night, and gave the same narrative as HINES relative to the events previous to the shooting; the prisoner went into FEARY's just behind witness; deceased and their party and he was invited to drink by both the HINES; after they left the house and got on the sidewalk, deceased tried to get his brother home; he was intoxicated and resisted; MCNEVINS came out and stopped a minute or so, then returned and took off his coat and put it on the bar, then came out again and stood behind deceased, about four feet distant; stopped for some seconds, and then stepped up and struck him on the left side of the head; cannot say what with; there was no provocation, or any demonstration of violence; deceased then turned round, made some remark, and the prisoner then shot him; prisoner made a move down toward witness, and another shot was fired; he passed by witness kind of sideways; JAMES HINES was making an attempt to get at him, and he told him to stop, as he had one left for him; the third shot was then fired; prisoner then ran down Sixteenth-street; did not see any knife, but heard deceased say that his brother had one, and he was struggling to get it; this was when he was trying to get him home; heard no words and saw no disturbance; deceased took a knife from his brother; he had it in his hand; did not see the knife, but deceased said he took it from him; witness was not intoxicated on that night; the struggle for the knife took place before deceased was struck, probably five seconds; did not see any demonstration made toward any one with the knife; did not hear deceased threaten, or see him attempt to do any violence to prisoner before he fired.

JOHN TALBOT, of No. 517 West Fourteenth-street, testified that he met the two HINES and went to FEARY's; the prisoner came in; witness left before the shooting; saw a watch and a small pen-knife in the hand of JAMES HINES; he took them out of his pocket, and said he wanted to make a present of the watch to another young man; watch, knife and pennies were together in his hand; the knife was not open; no unpleasant words passed between any of the parties.

MICHAEL MCNALLY, of No. 437 East Sixteenth-street, described the struggle between the brothers HINES, and heard deceased say if JAMES would give him the knife he would be satisfied, but he refused to do so; JAMES went a little way down the street and deceased brought him back; witness then went into the store; soon after deceased cried out some half a dozen times to witness, as he came toward the door, "MICKY, I'm shot;" he took him to the store and placed him on a barrel; went to the door and hallooed, "Stop that firing," as he heard more reports; deceased wanted a clergyman sent for, and a friend went for one; he was then taken to the Station-house; he said that MCNEVINS had shot him.

JOHN MURPHY, of No. 308 East Sixteenth-street, next appeared on the stand, and began relating his experiences with a strange man on the avenue at the time of the affray. The witness rapidly contradicted himself, which, added to his unfavorable appearance, soon gained his dismissal with a reprimand from the Coroner.

The jury then rendered the following as their verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death from the effects of a pistol-shot wound received at the hands of WM. H. MCNEVINS on the 27th of November, 1870."

The prisoner was accordingly remanded to the Tombs for trial. In his formal examination he stated that he was twenty-two years old, a native of New-Jersey, a marble-grainer, and resides at No. 253 Avenue A. In answer to the charge preferred he made the following statement:

The deceased was a man of notoriously bad and dangerous character, and was under indictment in the Court of General Sessions for feloniously shooting at my brother; he came to attack me with a knife, and believing my life in danger, I fired in self-defense.

MCNEVINS was quite calm and collected in his demeanor during the investigation, and cheerfully bade his friends good-by on leaving for the prison.

Fair at the Church of Epiphany.

The Church of the Epiphany, which has lately been erected on Second-avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets, and which is one of the most beautiful Catholic edifices in the City, finds itself in the unpleasant position of being a debtor to the amount of nearly $30,000. The parishioners and friends of the church perceiving the need of putting forth an effort to clear off the debt, adopted the suggestions of the ladies of the congregation, and originated a grand Fair, which was opened in the basement of the church, on Thursday evening, and has proved, so far, very successful, nearly $1,000 having been raised the first evening. There are ten tables, loaded with the usual amount of tempting articles, and in addition numerous useful commodities such as stoves, barrels of flour, blankets, &c., and over all these the following ladies preside: Mrs. Moore, Mrs. L. J. Kelly, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. Burtsell, Mrs. Scelly, Mrs. Peter Woods, Mrs. John Malone, Miss Hines and Miss Whelan. It is scarcely necessary to add that these ladies and their numerous friends are beautiful, and particularly anxious to dispose of chances. The Fair is open from 5 P. M. to 10½ P. M., and will not close till Monday, Dec. 19. Dr. BURTSELL does not expect to realize the entire amount of $30,000 from the Fair, but hopes, with the aid of private generosity, to be out of debt by next New-Year's Day.

Heroism of a Fenian Colonel.

Col. RUDOLPH FITZPATRICK, a prominent member of the Fenian organization, was arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY on a charge of committing a desperate assault on GEORGE P. FOX, of No. 47 Amity-street, and discharging the contents of a revolver at him. It appeared that about 1 o'clock FITZPATRICK and his wife, who resided with Mr. FOX, came home from a ball at Apollo Hall under the influence of drink, and commenced to smash up all the glasses and furniture in the house with an Indian club. Mr. FOX got out of his bed with the intention of expostulating with him, when the Colonel struck him repeatedly with the club on the head and neck, injuring him severely. FOX rushed out of the room as speedily as he could, just in time to avoid three shots of a revolver which FITZPATRICK fired at him. FITZPATRICK was held for trial.

NINTH WARD NUISANCES.

Plaster Factories and Oyster-Shell Kilns Breeding Disease and Death—The Sanitary Commission Hunting Them Up.

Yesterday the Sanitary Commission made a tour among the oyster lime-burners and calcine plaster factories of the west side of the City. Complaints, numerous and pressing, have been made against those places by residents in their neighborhood, and by various pretexts and promises of amendment in the conduct of their business, they have been allowed to continue from month to month and year to year. But from present appearances, the only improvement that can be made permanent is the radical one to drive them from the midst of such populous districts altogether.

The first place visited, yesterday, was G. ISAAC's plaster manufactory, No. 21 to 25 Bethune-street. To appreciate the nuisance we must understand something of the character of the business. Tons of gypsum, from mines and quarries in Nova Scotia, are annually imported, sent to these factories, dried, ground, mixed with other mineral or chemical compounds and made into calcined plaster and barreled, and then sent out all over the country for various purposes. The refuse is used for agricultural purposes. In the grinding process a thin, almost invisible dust is created, which, for the greater protection of the persons engaged in the manufacture, is permitted to escape through windows and doors and every other avenue that it can find. It is consequently wafted hither and thither with every breeze, and enters the windows and doors of every house within a quarter or half mile of it on any side. The rear walls of some of the tenements and private houses around which were noticed, had a coating of this dust, one-eighth or one-quarter of an inch thick, and the Health Inspectors for the district report that the hottest days in Summer the people have to keep the back windows of their houses closed to escape the lung-destroying and furniture-marring nuisance. The factory of KING BROTHERS, on the corner of West and Horatio streets, appeared to be less offensive, probably because the building is more substantial than the other. Still it is next to impossible for a person long to breathe this dust and remain healthy.

WOTHERSPOON BROTHERS' factory, No. 426 West Thirteenth-street, runs along the rear of four five-story tenement houses, and is entered through an archway in the midst of them. They make no sanitary defence of their place, but on the ground of their large business in which they have $120,000 invested, they have applied for a permit to continue under a promise that if proper time is allowed they will remove to some less offensive neighborhood. They have been established forty-one years, but the nuisance was just as great here as elsewhere, and the owners of the tenements are obliged to reduce their rents very greatly to obtain occupants for their places at all. And these poor people risk their lives for the sake of saving a few dollars a month in rent. On the opposite side of the street stands FERGUSON's foundry, which has also been indicted by the Board of Health as a nuisance, not because of any smells arising therefrom, but because of the sparks emanating from low chimneys, and which have burned and disfigured, more or less, every blind and shutter of the tenement-houses in front. They keep the tenants continually alive to danger; still they have apparently no means of averting it. When the sparks do not burn them the smoke blinds them; and between the two they have a pretty hard time to live. The owner or lessee of the tenements and of the foundry have been repeatedly notified to remedy this condition of things, and they say they have tried, but if so, they evidently will have to try again.

The only oyster lime-burning kilns on the west side of town are those of P. MALONE, at No. 392 West Twelfth-street. The smell was plainly discernible yesterday at Jane and Bleecker streets. Six boils of shells are kept continually burning, day and night, Sundays and week days the same. As every oyster-dealer knows, and every one who has seen oysters opened must be aware, there are hundreds of bad oysters that are thrown, flesh and all, into the heaps, and what with the decomposition by the sun and by the fire, this animal or fish matter sends out its intolerable odor throughout the vicinity. Every tenement around that was noticed by the Commission yesterday had its windows tightly fastened, and according to the Inspectors they are and must be always closed to escape at all. These facts will be reported to the Board of Health at its next meeting, and an order to quit at a specified time will probably be made. There is no other resource left.

Kings County Board of Supervisors—How the People's Money is Spent.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors held a meeting, yesterday afternoon, and resolved, after much debate, upon the reception of the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the Lowber insurance job, to have the policies on the county buildings stand in the Companies that now hold them. The report, while it exonerated Mr. LOWBER, the insurance agent of the county, from anything like personal motives in desiring to make the transfer, took ground against the making of any change at the present time.

The Finance Committee presented certain small bills, in all amounting to about $6,000, for the approval of the Board, which was given. Before doing so, however, Supervisor HARMAN took the floor and denounced the bills presented as fraudulent, and asked to have them referred to the Law Committee for investigation. That motion, however, was lost. The following few figures, taken from the bills in question, will give some idea of how the money of the county is spent:

9 dozen brooms, $9 per dozen	$81 00
271 pairs of blankets	4,315 50
8 gross of matches	27 00
28 dozen scrubbing-brushes	134 00
15 pieces of sheeting	171 50
14 pieces of calico	140 00
24 dozen tin cups	72 00
24 dozen tin pans	141 00
14 dozen white-wash brushes	210 00

Mr. HARMAN asserted that the broom could be purchased for $27, the blankets for $825, the ticking for $18, the matches for $12, the scrubbing-brushes for $66, and so on to the end of the list. It is only necessary to add that the Supervisor was laughed at for his pains, and the bills rushed through. The Board then adjourned.

Freight and Passenger Rates on Rival Railroad Lines Proposed to be Made Uniform.

For two days past the Presidents of the leading railroads have been in secret session at the St. Nicholas Hotel, for the purpose of agreeing, if possible, upon uniform rates between rival lines, on passenger and freight traffic. Among those present were the following representatives of the trunk lines: THOMAS A. SCOTT, of the Pennsylvania Central; JAY GOULD, of the Erie; Commodore VANDERBILT, of the New-York Central; J. T. JOY, of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad; A. BOODY, Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad; H. T. CLARK, of the Lake Shore line; J. N. MCCULLOUGH, of the Fort Wayne and Chicago; and OSCAR TOWNSEND, of the Cleveland and Columbus. No decision has as yet been arrived at, so the deliberations will be resumed to-day.

The Sequel to a Target Excursion—Arrest of a Barber who Received a Counterfeit $20 Bill as a Prize.

Commissioner SHIELDS heard testimony, yesterday, in the case of PHILIP CARRELL, a young barber, charged with passing a counterfeit $20 bill on ELIAS MORRIS, of No. 405 Canal-street, in payment for a pea-jacket, worth $6. At the time of his arrest, on being asked where he got the spurious money, he said that it was given to him by "his boss," in West-street; but he subsequently asserted that he received it at a liquor-store. When brought before the Commissioner he announced that he drew it as a prize at a target excursion. JAMES BANG, a witness for the defense, testified that the accused was a member of a target company, and that he attended an excursion which was held a short time ago. The drawing for prizes took place at a liquor-saloon, the numbers being contained in envelopes. One envelope contained an order for a ton of coal, and another for a cord of wood. The one which CARRELL selected was found to be an order for $20. The inference was that the bill which the prisoner drew was the identical one which he expended for clothing. It did not appear that he had ever been guilty of a similar offense, and he was accordingly discharged with a sharp reprimand.

A Cartman Testifies Against a Bankrupt Merchant.

The examination in the case of AUGUSTUS W. MARSH, a merchant, formerly of the firm of LOCKWOOD & MARSH, hoopskirt manufacturers, was resumed before Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there was probable cause to hold him for the Grand Jury on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy. It was alleged that he had defrauded two of his creditors out of a large quantity of crinoline wire after he had become bankrupt. MICHAEL HOGAN, a cartman, of No. 42 Pitt-street, testified that he delivered four loads of covered wire to LOCKWOOD & MARSH, in March, 1869, for the firm of BENJAMIN & DOREMUS. The further hearing in the case was then adjourned.

Desperate Assault on a Prisoner at Jefferson Market Prison.

Early yesterday morning PATRICK FLYNN and JOHN MCKAY, with several others, were committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge SHANDLEY, for disorderly conduct. Shortly afterward an altercation took place between them, when a furious assault was made on FLYNN by all the others, and he was injured severely. In the struggle, MCKAY struck him in the eye with his boot, breaking in the temple. MCKAY was committed on the charge, without bail.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 2.

By Judge Brady.

Twell vs. Jerome.—Motion denied without costs.

Weaver vs. Eisenberg; motion denied.

Weber vs. Bergman; proof not sufficient.

Olmstead vs. Greene; Ward vs. Lyon; Boyce vs. Frank; motions granted.

Ceballos vs. Spofford; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 2.

By Judge Spencer.

Conant vs. Iron Mountain Company; motion denied with $10 costs.

Dunderdale vs. Harris; Dunnell vs. Dunnell; Sabin vs. Findell; motions granted.

In the matter of the petition of Edward C. Sheehy; order of reference.

Quitman vs. Wheeler; order of reference.

Turner vs. Martin; order granted.

Clark vs. Clark and wife; order on motion to set off judgment.

Estes vs. Wellman; motion denied.

Durand vs. Durand; order that the Clerk pay money deposited in lieu of bail.

Mount vs. Bridges; motion granted without costs.

Field vs. Solomon; Goelet vs. Spofford; Ritter vs. Cushman; O'Mahony vs. Belmont; orders granted.

Conant vs. The Iron Mountain of Lake Champlain; motion denied.

Ford vs. Ford; Fleming vs. New-York and South Carolina Railroad; motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 2.

By Judge Loew.

Dolgner vs. Frankenstein; motion granted; plaintiff to stipulate not to sue.

Blackburn vs. Mussell; order restoring case to calendar.

Monteros vs. Jones; plaintiff's appointed received.

O'Flynn vs. Roberts; reference ordered.

Mary E. Shays vs. Walter A. Shays; divorce a mensa et thoro granted, and custody of child awarded to plaintiff.

In the matter of the application of William Rosenthal; examination ordered.

Jackson vs. Ronaldo; ordered that docket be marked "secured on appeal."

Sturgis vs. Jackson; motion to vacate injunction granted.

Leverson vs. Lumley; motion denied with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Ætna Insurance Company vs. Wm. Horyford.—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Missouri.—This was an action on a policy issued on the dwelling of the defendant in error, situated in Clinton County, Mo. The policy, under date of February, 1864, was in the ordinary form, and contained the following exceptions: "That the Company shall not be liable to make good any loss or damage by fire which may happen or take place by means of any invasion, insurrection, riot or civil commotion, or any military or usurped power." The house was burned in November of that year, under the following circumstances, as shown by the evidence. In the evening of the day prior to that upon which the house was burned, a squad of about thirty-five Federal soldiers went to the house, which, in the absence of Horyford's family, was in charge of his colored servants. The troops remained there during the night, and were provisioned by the servants. During the night, some few of the soldiers threatened to burn the house, but the lieutenant in command assured the servants that no harm should be done. The squad departed in the morning, but soon after they left two soldiers in Federal uniforms rode up, and having fired the house left; but the evidence leaves it uncertain whether they belonged to the squad which had been quartered there during the night. Under this state of facts the Company refused to pay, claiming that the fire was in consequence of causes within the exceptions of the policy. The Court, however, charged the jury that the house was burned by a few soldiers not acting as an organized force, but through their own private wantonness, malice or revenge, and without any orders or authority from any official to whose command they belonged—or if a few soldiers having left their military company or organized force, for the purpose of firing the house through private wantonness, malice or revenge, did so fire the same without any order or authority from any officer in command, then the firing was an act of private incendiarism, and not within the exceptions of the policy. The verdict was for the plaintiff below, and the Company bring the case here claiming error in the charge of the Court, and insisting that their exceptions in the policy exempt them from payment of the loss, as the fire was caused by the military.

The case was argued and submitted on printed briefs.

The United States Supreme Court, to-day, gave a decision on the motion for an injunction and supersedeas in the New-Orleans slaughter-house cases. [illegible] It appeared that the plaintiffs in error in the several causes undertook to establish a landing for cattle and a slaughter-house in New-Orleans, contrary to an act of the Legislature, which gave exclusive privileges to the New-Orleans Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company, and that the Attorney-General of the State obtained an injunction against them which was subsequently made perpetual, and the order continuing it was affirmed afterward by the Supreme Court of the State. The writs of error were then sued out, and the plaintiffs in error being advised, they were thereby set free from the injunction order of the State Court and proceeded in their business in disregard of it. Meanwhile the Legislature created an additional Court, called the Eighth District Court, giving to it the exclusive jurisdiction over injunction causes, and ordering such causes pending in other Courts to be transferred to it. Accordingly, the slaughter-house causes were transferred, and judgment was given against the plaintiffs in error, who did not appeal from it, but sought to have this Court prohibit the local officers of the State from obeying it. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion of the Court, holding that, as a writ of error does not lie to the Court the proceedings in which are sought to be stayed, the motion cannot be granted. The writ is to the Supreme Court of the State, and nothing has been done in that Court in violation of it. If it had, the relief asked would be granted. But the proceedings complained of are in the Eighth District Court, which is an inferior Court, and to which the writ does not lie; and the motion, therefore, for the injunction and supersedeas must be denied. Mr. Justice BRADLEY dissented, taking the view that the power vested in this Court to protect the parties who may ask it, and that the judgment of the Court surrendered an authority necessary to its jurisdiction and the control of causes pending final judgment. The decision leaves the Company established by the Legislature, triumphant for the present, and until after a decision on the merits of the cause.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Dec. 5: Nos. 31, 16, 37, 65, 66, 60, 12, 71, 72, 73.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Brady.

Annie M. Shields vs. Thomas H. Shields; judgment of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FOR DECEMBER.

This Court will, on Monday next, the 5th inst., be held by Judge BARNARD, commencing at 10½ o'clock. The following cases are set down for trial at that time: The Erie Railway Company vs. Ramsey et al.; Ramsey vs. The Erie Railway Company, and The Erie Railway Company vs. Vanderbilt. On Tuesday, the 6th inst., Judge BRADY will commence the regular Term at 11 A. M., and will call all the demurrers on the calendar, from one to twenty-four, inclusive.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 2.

Before Chief-Justice Daly, and Judges Robinson and Joseph F. Daly.

INTERESTING QUESTION OF PRACTICE.

Henry Gleb vs. John C. Blanke, et al.—This action was brought to recover damages against defendants for injuries sustained by reason of an attachment granted against the property of plaintiff, consisting of a milk-cart, &c., but subsequently set aside for irregularity and the absence of proper grounds. The action is founded on the customary bond given on the issuing of the attachment by the defendant and his co-bondsman. A suit had been previously commenced against this defendant individually, arising out of the same circumstances, and charging malicious prosecution. On the trial of this cause counsel for defendant moved that the complaint be dismissed on the ground that a suit was already pending in the Superior Court, founded on the same subject matter. This motion was denied, and from that judgment this appeal is taken. It appearing upon the record that the suit in the Superior Court was for malicious prosecution, and could not be sustained on the facts when it came to trial, it was held that this action was properly brought.

Judgment affirmed.

David McAdam for appellant. Geo. Carpenter for respondent.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—DEC. 2.

Before Judge Loew.

IRREGULARITY OF DISCHARGE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Mechanics' Banking Association vs. Robert Olver.—This is an action in equity to declare a discharge in bankruptcy void for irregularity in the proceedings taken to obtain it. In 1865 the plaintiff obtained judgment against the defendant for the sum of $2,420 50. Subsequent to the entry of such judgment, the defendant obtained his discharge in bankruptcy under the Two-thirds Act, which he now sets up in bar of the enforcement of the judgment against him. Some of the irregularities urged on behalf of plaintiff as invalidating the discharge, was that some of the affidavits used had no venue. This, it was claimed on behalf of defendant, did not affect the validity of the discharge, and it was further claimed, that even if it did, the discharge could not be attacked in an action of this collateral character, but that it must be done by way of *certiorari*.

Decision reserved.

P. J. Gage for plaintiff. John Graham for defendant.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81	113⅞	300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	42¾
[illegible]		[illegible]	

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]		[illegible]	

FRIDAY, Dec. 2—P. M.

The full Official Schedule of the Public Debt to Dec. 1, furnished from the Treasury Department, enables us to bring forward the following tables, both of which will be found interesting for reference and comparison. It is proper to add, for the credit of the country, that the whole reduction of the Public Debt since it reached its maximum, soon after the close of the War, Aug. 31, 1865, has been as follows:

Maximum, Aug. 31, 1865		$2,756,431,571
Now outstanding		2,334,308,495
Total reduction		$422,123,076
In 46 months by Johnson	[illegible]	
In 21 months by Grant	181,134,764	$422,123,076

FUNDED STOCKS (IN GOLD) OF UNITED STATES.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
[illegible]			

DEBT IN DETAIL OF THE UNITED STATES.

	March 1, 1869.	Dec. 1, 1870.
[illegible]		

CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, &C.

	March 4, 1869.	Dec. 1, 1870.
[illegible]		

OUTSTANDING DEBT, AS ABOVE.

[illegible]	

The European news to-day, through the French Cable, was generally construed on the Street as against the Germans before Paris, although by no means universally believed as authentic in its details. Until the Atlantic Cable is repaired and put in good working order, our markets are likely to be annoyed by imperfect or partisan advices from the siege of Paris. The Cable this forenoon advanced the sales of Gold to 110⅞ @ 111 ₱ cent., and at the same time the Foreign Exchanges were firmer than yesterday, selling at 108⅞ for 60-days London, and 109½ @ 109⅝ per cent. for short sight. The improved demand for Exchange, however, probably originated in the lower Gold market of yesterday, which induced some of the Importers to remit, and had very little to do with the War bulletins of this morning.

Money was in more active inquiry from the Brokers, near the close of Bank hours, and the prevailing rate on call 6 ₱ cent.

The Public Funds were not moved by the French news. The market was dull and business light, the 5-20s of 1867, 109⅝ ₱ cent.

In the Railway market at the Stock Exchange, the feeling after 1 o'clock was bearish on most of the New-York and Western Roads, and sales were pressed in larger amounts than yesterday. The Western Union Telegraph was an exception to the prevailing depression, and sold as high as 44½ @ 44 ₱ cent. The recovery in Union Pacific Stock and Bonds, noticed yesterday, was fairly sustained, although the Stock was not quite so strong at the close of the Second Board. The Central Pacific Bonds were in demand at 91 ₱ cent., and there was also an active business in the First Mortgage of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Road.

The following closing quotations were made, as compared with Thursday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 2.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	106⅛	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	107½	107½
United States 5-20s of 1867	109¾	109¾
American Gold Coin	110⅝	111
Bills on London, 60 days	108⅜	108⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	59¾	57⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	92	91⅞
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	86¼	85⅞
Reading Railroad	101⅛	101⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	110⅞
North-west Common	80⅞	80⅜
North-west Preferred	90⅞	89⅞
Pacific Mail Company	41⅞	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅞	81⅞
St. Paul Common	60⅞	59⅞
Lake Shore	93	92⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	31⅞	31⅞
Toledo and Wabash	61⅞	61⅞
Western Telegraph	43⅞	44⅛
Erie	24⅞	24⅜

We were mistaken the other day in referring to an *early four* ₱ cent. Half-yearly Dividend on New-York Central. It did not occur to us that the last Dividend was declared in October in place of July as heretofore. The next Dividend will, therefore, in due course be declared in April in place of January, unless the management should change to the Quarterly system, as sometimes suggested.

The late Cable news, this afternoon, throws great doubt upon French success before Paris, and there is very little question that the bulletins of the morning were extravagantly colored. At the same time, the Gold Room seemed to take a different view of the situation, and sales were made at 111⅛ ₱ cent. after the latest London dispatches had been made public.

Two or three causes were rumored in the Long Room of the Exchange, late in the day, of the bearish turn in the New-York and Western Roads. 1. The conference of the trunk lines was disrupted. 2. The President is about to send a belligerent message to Congress on the *Alabama* question. 3. The Erie people are seriously disturbed about the row over the River with the Morris and Essex Road, and were selling Stocks upon this difficulty, as well as the rumored disagreement among the trunk lines. To all which it might be replied, without traversing these rumors, first, that if the recent agreement of the trunk Roads is not confirmed, New-York Central and Pennsylvania Stocks will be no worse than before the conference said to have fallen through. Secondly, that no one knows what the President will say about the *Alabama* claims, and no one believes that what he has to say will mean War. And lastly, that the Erie party, assuming their difficulties legal or otherwise, at the Bergen Tunnel, to be serious, may soon have employment enough to retain control of their own Road, without assuming to direct the general market.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

Gold receipts	[illegible]
Gold payments	54,459 45
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	338,429 85
Currency payments	1,415,055 31
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	242,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds at the Board:

[illegible]	

And the following for the State Bonds:

[illegible]			

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

[illegible]			

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

[illegible]			

The New-York State Loan and Trust Company, with a capital of $1,000,000, will commence business in the City of New-York on the 3d of January, 1871. Subscriptions to the stock will be received at the Fourth National Bank, the Central National Bank, and at the banking-house of Messrs. DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 16 Broad-street. H. A. SMYTHE, Esq., late Collector of the Port, is prominently connected with the enterprise, which includes among its incorporators many solid and substantial business men.

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad, during the second and third weeks in November, were $60,689; same weeks 1869, $50,904; increase, $9,685.

A correspondent writes that the Belleville extension of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, to a point seventy miles from St. Louis, is completed, and today the commence running in close connection with the Illinois Central to Cairo, each Company owning about seventy miles—say 140 miles to Cairo. From this line, the Company, our correspondent adds, "expect a very large addition to the business, which, if equal to expectations, will gave the stockholders reason to expect before a great while dividends upon both classes of its stock. The road runs through a well-settled and rich country, and must be a very valuable addition to the Terre Haute road, and we think satisfy stockholders that the Directors acted for their interests in encouraging this work."

The week's imports of Foreign Dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,798,120; amount marketed, $1,760,721.

At the third annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, held at the Exchange Hotel, Richmond, on Thursday of last week, at which meeting 119,502 votes were represented, the following Directors were unanimously chosed for the ensuing year: C. P. Huntington, of New-York; A. A. Low, of New-York; W. H. Aspinwall, of New-York; Pliny Fisk, of Pennsylvania; Richard Irvin, of New-York; Jonas B. Clark, of New-York; Wm. B. Hatch, of New-York; H. C. Parsons, of West Virginia; John Echols, of Virginia; Wm. C. Wickham, of Virginia; Jos. R. Anderson, of Virginia. The Committee to whom was referred the report of the President and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, and the accompanying documents, made the following report:

That they have examined the report and find in it the most gratifying assurance of the prosperous condition of the road. The receipts have steadily increased, notwithstanding the unfavorable season for agriculture and the suspension of operations occasioned by the destruction of bridges and other injuries to the road by the extraordinary freshet. More than eighteen miles of the road between Richmond and Staunton have been relaid with new rails of the most approved pattern and in the best manner. Many thousands of new ties have been substituted for those that were decayed, and a large quantity of ballasting has been done. In regard to the portion of the work extending from Millboro' to the Ohio River, the report furnishes the most substantial grounds for the belief that temporary tracks between Millboro' and the White Sulphur will, within two years, be replaced by a new and permanent line of railway, and that within the same period the entire line from Richmond to the Ohio River will be finished and in actual operation.

The Committee, therefore, cordially congratulate the stockholders on the flattering prospects of the road, and concur with the President in the opinion that "the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad will, at no distant day, assume a position second to none of the great lines leading westward from the Atlantic Coast."

They therefore recommend the adoption by the stockholders of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, in general meeting assembled, do approve and adopt the report of the President of the Company, and also the reports of subordinate officers thereto appended.

The report and resolution of the Committee were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The *Mark Lane Express* of Nov. 14 says:

"The temperature during the past week has very decidedly lowered, while black fogs in London, some smart frosts, and a fall of snow in Yorkshire, have given warnings of the rapid approach of Winter. It has, however, been a fine time for tilling and seeding the ground, and farmers have done much in the hope of remunerating crops. The early-sown plants are healthy and strong, though the averages as yet show but a small improvement on last year's prices; still, having nothing in plenty beyond wheat and barley, they have been freely selling to meet Christmas rents; and, indeed, with a foreign demand still reducing the native produce, some begin to think a very perceptible reduction will soon be made in the stack-yards and barns. Experience has habituated British growers to so many disappointments that they are content to move on, even in unthrifty times; and in fact, the long pressure, in many cases, has decreased their power to wait for better opportunities. But little difference in prices has to be noted during the week; but here and there a provincial market has given way where holders have been needy. The well-stored granaries of London are certainly great hindrances to any important upward movement for the present. As, however, it is now evident that Winter will come before the Baltic ports are free, and that the corn of North America will soon be closed by frost, together with the Azoff and Black Sea, the stores of London may be greatly reduced before the opening Spring, and even before then the waste of the war in France may make an extraordinary drain upon the United Kingdom. If a nation of 35,000,000 become a claimant at the point of destination, Europe and the world may have a difficulty presented such as was never before seen, and the consideration of price would be lost in the urgency for supplies. The arrivals off the coast since Nov. 4 were eight cargoes, of which seven cargoes were Wheat, one Maize. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, seven cargoes in all, viz: Ghirka at 46s. 9d. to 48s.; new No. 1 Spring, 47s. 6d.; Rye, nine cargoes, at 32s. to 33s. 9d.; Maize, five cargoes at 30s. 4½d. to 31s.; Barley, one cargo at 26s. 3d.; Millet, one cargo, 35s. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 70,000 quarters at 49s. 9d., against 54,982 quarters at 47s. 1d. in 1869. The London averages were 53s. on 4,054 quarters. The imports into the kingdom for the week ending Oct. 29 were 678,529 cwts. Wheat, and 105,161 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN
OF THE
PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

Five-sixths of the road are already graded.

Cross-ties for the same are all delivered upon the line.

Nearly one-third of the track is laid with rails.

Over one-half the dock and bridge work is completed.

A THOUSAND MEN are vigorously pushing the work to completion, and the whole line will be finished and ready for business by May next.

The Company, being determined to push the work as rapidly as possible, offer the remainder of the LOAN at 85 and accrued interest in currency.

We regard this enterprise as one of the very best in the South, and confidently recommend the Bonds to our correspondents and customers.

A liberal commission allowed agents, and those who buy to sell again.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-street.

☞ NOTICE TO BANKERS, BROKERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

The new SHETLAND FRIEZE OVERCOATS, so fashionable this season, can now be had at

COOPER'S

FOR FIFTY DOLLARS.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,
Offer to investors the following securities:

NEW-YORK CITY 7 per cent. Bonds of 1870, 1880, 1890.

NEW-YORK COUNTY 7 per cent. Bonds, 1894.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.

KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.

☞ THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON and Western Railway Seven per Cent. Gold Loan is based on a completed Trunk line, 300 miles in length, running from Indianapolis, Ind., to Pekin, Ill., and forming connections with most of the principal lines to the Atlantic and Pacific. The equipments are large, and the present business fully demonstrates that this will be one of the best paying roads in the United States. We offer the balance of these bonds at 85, and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.

These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.—The small amount left of the last issue of these bonds will be sold at 90 and accrued interest. Parties desiring an ENTIRELY SAFE investment are invited to call for information on either of the undersigned.

J. B. ALEXANDER & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 2, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	[illegible]	Hides, No.	[illegible]
Bees-wax, pkgs	[illegible]	Hides, bdls	1,077
Broom Corn, bales	[illegible]	Leather, sides	4,078
Cotton, bales	[illegible]	Resin, bbls	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Cake, bags	[illegible]	Pork, bbls	[illegible]
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	[illegible]	Beef, pkgs	1,166
Dried Fruits, pkgs	[illegible]	Oatmeal, pkgs	[illegible]
Eggs, bbls	[illegible]	Lard, pkgs	[illegible]
Flour, bbls	[illegible]	Butter, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bbls	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	[illegible]
Corn-meal, bags	[illegible]	Tobacco, hhds	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	Tobacco, bxs and cs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	[illegible]	Whisky, bbls	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	[illegible]	Wool, bales	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Pea-nuts, bags	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Pecans, pkgs	[illegible]
Grass-seed, bushels	[illegible]	Ginseng, pkgs	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	[illegible]	Tallow Oil, bbls	[illegible]
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Starch, pkgs	[illegible]

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Sladona*, for Exeter—[illegible] bbls. Rosin, 2,600 cases Naphtha, 1,180 bbls. Naphtha.

By the ship *Glenifer*, for Glasgow—[illegible] bushels Wheat, 3,300 bbls. Flour, [illegible] boxes Cheese.

By the bark *Sappho*, for Bristol—1,000 bbls. Oil-cake, [illegible] boxes Cheese, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Flor del Mar*, for Cadiz—[illegible] Staves.

By the brig *H. J. Benton*, for Bilboa—500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, [illegible] bbls. Benzine, 2,000 Staves.

ASHES—Pots have been selling moderately, at [illegible]; Pearls have been inactive at [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been quiet since our last. Prime samples have not been offered with much freedom, and have been quoted firm. The demand, however, has been light for all kinds. We quote: Java, [illegible]; Maracaibo, [illegible]; Laguayra, [illegible]; Rio, [illegible], in bond; native Ceylon, [illegible]; Jamaica, [illegible]; Singapore, [illegible]; Costa Rica, [illegible]; Manila, [illegible]; Mexican, [illegible]; Savanilla, [illegible]; Ceara, [illegible]; San Domingo, in bond, [illegible], gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The demand has been quite moderate for prompt delivery, and prices have yielded an ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing heavily. Sales, [illegible] bales, including [illegible] bales to shippers, [illegible] bales to spinners and [illegible] bales to speculators. For forward delivery there has been a fair business reported at about steady rates. Sales, [illegible] bales, basis Low Middling, including, last evening, for December, [illegible] bales at [illegible]; [illegible]; and today, for December, [illegible] bales at [illegible]; January, [illegible]; February, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, [illegible].

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	[illegible]
Receipts last week	[illegible]
Receipts the preceding week	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Receipts preceding year	[illegible]
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports since our last	[illegible]
Exports since Sept. 1	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	[illegible]
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	[illegible]
Estimated stock here	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been more activity in State and Western Flour, since our last, chiefly in low grades, which have been more sought after, mainly by shippers, though partly by speculative buyers, at a slight improvement in prices, closing firmly and buoyantly. [illegible]

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	[illegible]
Sour Flour	[illegible]
Superfine State and Western	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Extra City, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, shipping brands	[illegible]
Extra Western, trade and family brands	[illegible]
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	[illegible]
Southern Flour, poor to good extras	[illegible]
Southern Flour, good to very choice extras	[illegible]
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	[illegible]
Corn-meal, puncheons	[illegible]

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been strong and buoyant throughout the day, prices showing an advance of 1c. @ 2c. ₱ bushel, influenced, in part, by the improved Liverpool quotations and the very reduced offerings of prime samples. The demand has been good for shipment, and moderate for milling purposes. There has also been some speculative inquiry noted. The bulk of the business has been in new crop No. 2 Spring, and in Amber Winter. [illegible]

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. Dec. 1, 1870: [illegible]

HAY—Bale Hay has been selling moderately at [illegible] for shipping; [illegible] for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in fair request at [illegible] for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The demand has been limited for all kinds, including American at [illegible] for Undressed, and [illegible] for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, [illegible], gold, ₱ ton; Jute, [illegible], gold; Manila, [illegible], gold; Sisal, [illegible], gold; Jute Butts, [illegible], currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Have been quoted steady, with a moderately active inquiry noted for prime stock.

HOPS—Have been less sought after and quoted weak. We quote the range from [illegible] for New Crop, [illegible] for Yearlings, and [illegible] for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 535 bales; exports, — bales. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "Trade has quieted down considerably this week, and prices are a little off. The demand is still confined to the best grades of New-York State, all other descriptions, including old, being entirely neglected. For some few weeks past we have heard considerable talk about large supplies of German Hops being on the way to this market. We have only been able thus far, however, to note the arrival of 50 bales. Receipts of foreign may increase later in the season, but unless the quality of those which are to arrive show an improvement over those already received, they will be sure to meet with a hard market. Receipts of the week, [illegible] bales; receipts, corresponding week last season, [illegible] bales; total receipts of the season, [illegible] bales; total receipts, corresponding season last year, [illegible] bales."

Prices Current for Hops in New-York.

	Cents ₱ lb.
New-York State	[illegible]
Eastern	[illegible]
Wisconsin	[illegible]
Michigan	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]
Yearlings	Nominal [illegible]
Olds	Nominal [illegible]

LEATHER—Sole has been in pretty fair request at uniform prices.

METALS—Have been comparatively quiet on the basis of previous quotations for the leading articles.

MOLASSES—There has been a fair trade noted in New-Orleans at about previous figures; sales, [illegible] bbls. chiefly at auction, at [illegible] ₱ gallon. Other kinds remain as last noted. We quote New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from [illegible]; New Crop Cuba at [illegible]; New-Orleans at [illegible] ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Clayed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	[illegible]
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	[illegible]
Porto Rico	—@—	[illegible]
English Islands	—@—	[illegible]
New-Orleans	—@—	[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been decidedly in better demand and quoted stronger. [illegible] Spirits Turpentine has been purchased to the extent of [illegible] bbls. in lots, at [illegible], closing firmly, at [illegible], for merchantable, ₱ gallon, on a light offering. [illegible]

OILS—There has not been much animation in the line, and values of the leading articles have been without change of moment.

PETROLEUM—The Creek reports, relating to Crude, are yet of an excited and unsettled market, with values, more or less arbitrary, owing to the continuing operations, mainly for early Upper Road delivery, which temporarily places the short interest in a very embarrassing position. [illegible] Refined has been quiet in the local market. There has been some export call on the basis of [illegible] for Standard White, prompt delivery; but holders have been claiming [illegible] ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia there has been a fair business reported at firm and buoyant prices, closing in favor of dealers. [illegible] Naphtha has been dull and heavy at [illegible]. The export clearances, since our last, have been [illegible] bbls. and [illegible] cases Naphtha for Exeter, England, and [illegible] bbls. Benzine for Bilboa.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and heavy for early delivery. The offerings, though not large, are in excess of the urgent requirements of buyers. [illegible] Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request at steadier prices. [illegible] Cut-meats have been quite dull at irregular prices. [illegible] Bacon has been in fairly active request [illegible]. Lard continues very quiet at yielding prices. [illegible] Beef has been in fair demand at previous figures. [illegible] Beef Hams continue quiet. [illegible] Butter has been rather more sought after, within our previous range. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, [illegible]; and Western, inferior to fancy, [illegible]. [illegible] Cheese continues quiet at former rates. We quote at from [illegible] as the extremes, for very common to fancy Factory. The day's receipts have been 4,888 boxes.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

PORK.

	Total Old & New. Dec. 1, 1870.	Total Nov. 1, 1870.	Total Dec. 1, 1869.
Clear	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thin Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rumps	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Prime Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other refuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspected	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total, bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BEEF.

Repacked Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Repacked Chicago Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Refuse Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other refuse	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tes. Prime Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country Mess	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Country Prime	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspected tcs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Uninspected bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand total, tcs. and bbls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Received during the month of November, 1870, [illegible] pkgs. Pork.

RICE—Of Carolina, 120 tcs. have been sold at from [illegible] ₱ 100 lbs. Market essentially unaltered.

SEEDS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Calcutta Linseed, on the basis of [illegible], gold, ₱ bushel. Other kinds have been without change of moment.

SOAP—Continues in request at previous figures. We quote: Castile at [illegible]; Colgate's Pale, [illegible]; Family, [illegible]; and No. 1 at [illegible] ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been in rather more request and quite firm, on restricted offerings. Sales have been made since our last of [illegible] hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, mainly at from [illegible]; and [illegible] bags Manila, on terms not reliably reported. [illegible] Refined continue in good request, ranging from [illegible] ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderate demand at uniform rates; sales since our last have been [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] for common to choice, chiefly at [illegible] for prime; also small lots of Stearine at [illegible], and Grease at [illegible] ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been dull since our last, sales having been confined to [illegible] hhds. Kentucky, [illegible]. The movements in Tobacco during November Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice thus: "The unfavorable influences under which our market for Kentucky Tobacco labored, and to which we alluded in our issue of the 1st ult., continued, and, if anything, else, increased, during the past month; and although the sales sum up a fair amount, nearly 4,000 hhds., we apprehend they will give no satisfaction to the interested parties, and the only consolation we can offer is, that we are doing and trying to do better than other markets. With drooping prices on the other side, on account of the lateness of the season and the continuance of the war, and the reluctance of home and foreign buyers in the face of a large and good crop, to stock except for immediate wants, which prove to be very light, it will be difficult to realize remaining stocks, though they are not very large, but by continued concessions in prices, except low grades, of which the stock is now nearly exhausted. It further proves that unless the new crop is brought to market at reasonable and inducing prices, so to create a large demand, we shall only see a recapitulation of the same disasters witnessed during the last few years. We continue our quotations as nominal. [illegible]" [illegible] Havana Tobacco.—The large arrivals this month, induced probably by the favorable exchange, has increased our stock so much, that jobbers begin to believe that the reports of short supplies circulated in the beginning of the season were not true, and consequently were very slow to offer on new goods; but the transactions of the month show that buyers were not all affected by this state of affairs, the sales summing up near 3,000 bales, together with some 700 bales transhipped. [illegible]

WHISKY—In demand, and quoted rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of [illegible] bbls., in lots, at [illegible], chiefly at [illegible] for iron-bound pkgs., ₱ gallon; receipts, [illegible] bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been less activity in the general market today. Room of all descriptions has been offered with less freedom, and rates have been quoted somewhat firmer. The demand for Cotton room has been active; for Wheat fair, and for Petroleum and Provisions moderate. For Liverpool, there were taken [illegible] bales Cotton at [illegible], by sail, and [illegible], by steam, ₱ lb.; [illegible] bushels Wheat at [illegible], by sail and [illegible] by steam, closing with the latter rate bid; [illegible] tcs. Beef, by steam, at [illegible]; and 300 bbls. Pork at [illegible] ₱ bbl. For London, [illegible] bushels Wheat at [illegible], in ship's bags, ₱ bushel. For Glasgow, [illegible] bushels Wheat, by steam, at [illegible] ₱ bushel. For Bristol, 100 tons Oil-cake at [illegible]. For Antwerp, an American ship, with [illegible] bbls. Petroleum, at [illegible]. For Aspinwall, a brig, with 180 tons coal, at [illegible], and back from the Gulf of Mexico, with a general cargo, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 2, 1870.

Owing to the non arrival of Cattle trains yesterday forenoon there was no trade in horned Cattle at Weehawken to-day. The same reason prevented trade in the same branch of live Stock at Communipaw yards this forenoon. Quotations continue from [illegible] ₱ lb. at the other markets for horned Cattle, according to grades. Sales few and forced off in small lots. Sheep and Lambs are slow at low rates; there is scarce any demand for poor sheep and thin Lambs, yet heavy, fat Sheep do not come to hand. Prices range from [illegible] ₱ lb., with a few head from [illegible]. The stock at Communipaw Yards this morning was in the aggregate fair, and arrived chiefly from Indiana. Hogs commenced to look up on yesterday at Fortieth-street Yards. Live Hogs were quoted at [illegible] ₱ lb. All this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, Live Hogs were active from [illegible] ₱ lb.; City-dressed Hogs lively from [illegible] ₱ lb., extreme of rates; general trade checked from [illegible] ₱ lb. Markets closed firm at above quotations.

SALES TODAY.

Weehawken Sheep Market—HUME & ELLIOTT sold 444 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., from [illegible] ₱ lb.; [illegible] Sheep at [illegible] ₱ head; [illegible] Sheep at [illegible] ₱ head. JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 217 Ohio Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 210 Ohio Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] State Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.; 50 Lambs, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible].

Communipaw Sheep Market—J. N. PIDCOCK sold [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; [illegible] Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; 173 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible]; 394 Sheep, weight [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] ₱ lb.

Gross Arrivals at Weehawken Yards for this day—46 cars of horned Cattle, 4 cars of Sheep, 13 cars of Hogs, en transit to New-York City. Stock standing over since Wednesday, [illegible] Sheep, 2,400 Hogs, en transit to New-York City; 13 Horses. Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards on yesterday, 114 head of horned Cattle, consigned chiefly to slaughterers, 2,127 Hogs, 1,561 Sheep and Lambs. Telegrams announce for tomorrow, 11 car-loads of horned Cattle, consigned to the firm of COBBY & MACPHERSON.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 3, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE. Broadway, corner 13th-st. THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, John Gilbert, George Clarke, Miss Madeline Henriques and Miss Emily Mestayer. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock—ROAD TO RUIN.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. 6th-av., corner 23d-st. RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway, near Prince-st. AS YOU LIKE IT. Leading characters by Mr. Walter Montgomery, Mrs. Scott-Siddons, and Mr. James Mace. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. Broadway, near Houston-st. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Tennison, and others. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. 8th-av., corner 23d-st. LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gensime. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE. 24th-st., near Broadway. FERNANDE. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Polk, Lewis, Miss Agnes Ethel and Miss Fanny Davenport. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE. Broadway, near Waverley-place. LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell. MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STADT THEATRE. Bowery, near Canal-st. TANNHAUSER, (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM. Broadway, corner 30th-st. DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS. 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES. MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE. 14th-st., near 6th-av. THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT. By Mmes. Dosey, Thal, Rose. Messrs. Lefranc, Genina, Juignet, and others.

ASSOCIATION HALL. 23d-st., corner 4th-av. MATINEE at 3 o'clock—POPULAR CONCERT.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN. Orange-st., near Hicks-st. AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock—ORGAN CONCERT.

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Ordinary classified advertisements, 30 cents per line each insertion.

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City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. [illegible] West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. [illegible] East 125th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

A special telegram to the London *Times*, dated Tours, Dec. 1, says that the Army of the Loire has effected a junction with Gen. TROCHU's forces from Paris, and that Prince FREDERICK CHARLES' Army is retiring before the united French Army. TROCHU's strength is said to be 150,000 men and 300 cannon. On the other hand dispatches from Prince GEORGE of Saxony, and other German sources, represent that the French sorties were repulsed at all points. The successes of the French are believed in Tours, where the people are much excited over them, M. GAMBETTA having made public addresses detailing them and lauding the gallantry of TROCHU and DUCROT. The excitement has extended to the English cities. GAMBETTA claims the evacuation of Amiens as the result of the assumed success at Paris, but the Germans deny that Amiens has been evacuated. King WILLIAM's telegram to Queen AUGUSTA says the Sixth Corps repulsed the sortie to the south of Paris, Nov. 29, while the sortie on the position of the Wurtemburgers and Saxons, to the south and east of Paris, was successful at first, but the positions were retaken by the Germans. At the same time sorties were made to the north and west, which were repulsed. The Tours *Moniteur's* account says that Gen. DUCROT fought through the day on the 29th, and then crossed the Marne, and fought his way to Brie. He then marched back to the Marne, recrossed that river and maintained his position on the bank. As to the movements of the Army of the Loire, the statements are conflicting; one asserting its junction with TROCHU, and another stating that the main portion is massed between Tours and Blois, fifty or sixty miles south of its original position north of the Loire. A German telegram says Gen. VON DER TANN defeated the Army of the Loire on the 1st inst., west of Orleans and Tours.

The Prussians have burned the town of Charleville, because they were fired upon as they approached by Francs Tireurs. A Berlin dispatch says the proposal to consolidate the issues of the new loan has been accepted. Advices from the interior of France represent the priests as inciting the people to resist the Prussians as heretics, and as consequence, it is said, Prussian patrols and dispatch bearers are shot down when none but innocent looking peasants are visible.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The reply of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to Earl GRANVILLE was published on Thursday in St. Petersburg. The Russian Minister declines to discuss the question of propriety involved in his first note. He regrets that Earl GRANVILLE takes exception to his form of communication, and says the abrogation of the entire treaty was not contemplated. The peace of the world required that treaty. Russia, however, is willing to enter into a conference of the Powers. A St. Petersburg dispatch says a pacific solution is assured. The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* says France will participate in a conference to be held at London. A dispatch from Tours, however, says that that branch of the Government has referred the matter to their colleagues in Paris. According to the Vienna journal above named, the preliminary discussions will involve other questions than those connected with the Treaty of 1856. A Berlin telegram says a new treaty will be proposed, omitting the question of the Black Sea neutrality.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The municipal elections in Ireland, on Thursday, were attended with scenes of disorder, which, in Limerick, became riotous. A meeting in Dublin to express sympathy with the Pope on Thursday, was attended by several members of Parliament and other influential persons. ... The passengers, baggage and part of the cargo of the steam-ship [illegible] have been saved. ... The Oxford "Eight" have challenged the Cambridge Club for the annual boat-race. ... The North German Federal Council has ratified the treaty uniting Bavaria. The Bavarian Diet meets on the 12th to act on the treaty. ... Baron KUHN VON KUHNENFELD, the Austrian Minister of War, has resigned. Marshal [illegible] GYULAI has been appointed his successor. ... The vomito has disappeared from Valencia, Alicante and Barcelona, in Spain.

CHINA.

On the 9th of November an insurrection had broken out in Mongolia, and 20,000 Tartars were threatening [illegible], the capital of the province. A Chinese force, armed with Russian rifles, has been sent to oppose the movement.

GENERAL.

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the income from the Mormon church property, held by BRIGHAM YOUNG as trustee, is taxable, the points raised by Mr. YOUNG, that it consisted of voluntary contributions, and that it was held as common property by more than five persons, and therefore exempt, being overruled. The penalties of excommunication and other punishments for non-payment of tithes were held to destroy their character as voluntary contributions. The Collector of Internal Revenue in Utah has been directed to collect the tax at once, without the penalty which was added for non-payment.

The San Francisco Mercantile Library Association realized $310,12[illegible] from their lottery.

A desperate attempt to escape was made on the 1st inst. by the convicts in the Nevada State Prison. Five got beyond the main door and attacked the guard. One of them was shot dead, two mortally wounded, and another shot through the chest. The fifth was overpowered after a desperate struggle.

The President has appointed B. P. BLANCHARD Postmaster at New-Orleans in place of LOWELL, removed.

The funeral of State Senator BLOOD took place yesterday at Ballston. Two thousand persons were present, among them two hundred of the late Mr. BLOOD's workmen, as mourners.

The official returns received at the office of the Secretary of State at Albany show that HOFFMAN received [illegible] votes for Governor, and WOODFORD [illegible]; BEACH, [illegible] for Lieutenant-Governor, and KAUFMAN [illegible].

Col. W. D. WASHINGTON, the painter of "The Burial of Latane," and Professor of Fine Arts in the Virginia Military Institute, died at Lexington, Va., on Thursday night, of paralysis.

HENRY HARRIS, an aged colored man from Richmond, was found murdered, on Thursday night, on the railroad track at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. BILL ROSS, a colored man of Salem, was arrested, and has confessed that he murdered the old man for his money. The negroes threaten to lynch the murderer.

All of the Baton Rouge (La.) riot prisoners have been discharged.

A convict named GEORGE WILLIAMSON escaped from Sing Sing Prison on Thursday night.

At a meeting of the Republican Ward and City Committee of Boston, last evening, Hon. GEORGE O. CARPENTER was nominated as the Republican candidate for Mayor at the coming election.

The Atlantic Cable authorities announce that, although there will be considerable delay, they can send slowly to Europe through the French Cable; therefore messages will be received and transmitted as early as possible and in the exact order of their reception.

English Public Opinion on the Russian Difficulty.

The tone of the most powerful of English journals serves to indicate the general drift of public opinion in Great Britain. The people are apparently deeply perplexed between two sentiments—the one that it would be very foolish to fight for the Turk any more, the other that it is time something should be done to maintain the "prestige" of England. They seem to have a deep conviction that England is somehow sinking very rapidly in the esteem of other nations, and that she cannot very well afford to put up with any further insults. The "stand-and-deliver" tone of GORTSCHAKOFF's first dispatch was something more than they felt they ought to submit to with patience, and if they tamely yielded to that there was no telling how soon they might be called upon to bear a greater humiliation. The thing asked by Russia was not so unpalatable as the way in which it was asked. Hence the people very soon made up their minds that it would be better to go to war at once than be "bullied" by Russia.

But this virtually meant going to war for Turkey, for as we have endeavored to make clear, England herself has no interest which is actually threatened by Russia. Now there are probably not a thousand men in all England who would vote for a fresh war in defense of what Mr. CARLYLE very justly calls the "torpid nuisance" of Europe. When it could once be made clear that Russia was not acting in concert with Prussia for the degradation of England, the feeling in favor of war would be sure to pass away. We know now that GORTSCHAKOFF's subsequent dispatches must have sufficed to settle this point; but when the last mail left England the subject was still in great doubt. Yet even then some eminent Englishmen were trying to calm the popular excitement. Mr. J. S. MILL wrote a letter in which he said: "The honor of England is not concerned either in the protection of Turkey, or in the humiliation of Russia. Treaties are not made to be eternal"—and so forth. Mr. FROUDE warned his countrymen against the "frightful consequences" of a war with Russia. He pointed out that privateers would soon be equipped in American ports in revenge for the *Alabama* wrong, and "war with America would be the immediate consequence." By this time the people of England must thoroughly appreciate the significance of the "*Alabama* claims."

There are circumstances, however, under which no nation can refuse to go to war, no matter how grave may be the risk incurred—and if the Russian demand had been pressed in its original form, the advice of Mr. MILL, and the remonstrances of Mr. FROUDE, would have been alike ineffectual. But Russia is not willing to go to war until it is proved that she cannot gain her object without it, and the proposed conference is not unlikely to convince her that an appeal to the sword will be superfluous. England is not called upon to fight single-handed for the maintenance of a treaty to which she was only one party. Moreover, the treaty itself is admitted to be harsh, and as GORTSCHAKOFF points out in his latest dispatch, the state of Europe is so different now from what it was in 1856, that a revision of the obnoxious document can be demanded with perfect propriety. In what way the dispute will be settled remains to be seen, but that the final result will be the establishment of a Russian Protectorate in Turkey, with most of the other concessions which she seeks, there can be very little doubt. By asking a little more at first than she was ready to take, Russia is likely to get the substance of what she wanted, and England will be glad to have escaped the necessity of fighting once more for the Ottoman Empire.

The Sorties From Paris and the Movements on the Loire.

In collating the somewhat contradictory array of war telegrams which we publish this morning, the fact must be steadily borne in mind that both sides keep silent about everything save their successes. In the present case, we may therefore give almost complete credence to the accounts furnished both from French and Prussian sources, and remembering simply the priority in point of time of most of the former, may find the combined narrative tolerably consistent after all. We have details, more or less complete, of two sorties by the garrison of Paris. The first, which was merely intended to divert the attention of the enemy from the more important attack that was to follow it, occurred on Tuesday, and was under the command of Gen. VINOY. The points threatened by this movement were the Prussian lines on the south of Paris immediately in front of Forts Bicetre and Ivry, and somewhat in advance of the hamlets of L'Hay and Chevilly. This was repulsed by the Sixth Prussian Corps under Gen. VON TUMPLING, evidently without much difficulty. Meanwhile, however, Gens. TROCHU and DUCROT were directing the advance of about 120,000 regular troops, who, under the fire of the south-eastern forts, were advancing upon the German positions on the south-east of Paris. To understand the details given of this movement, it is necessary to bear in mind the peculiar configuration of the River Marne at the point selected for attack, as well as the distribution of the Prussian positions in the same quarter. Starting, then, from the German position at Brie, a point about five miles beyond Castle Vincennes on the east of Paris, the Marne, before joining the Seine at Charenton, describes a curve in the form of a large S. While Brie representing the upper extremity of the letter, and Bonneuil representing the lower, are within safe distance of the fire of the outer forts, there are obviously points on the inner surface of the upper curve which are commanded by Vincennes and Charenton. On one side, then, we have a semicircle of forts, on the other a corresponding semicircle of intrenched positions, beginning with Mount Mesly, and including Chennevieres, Champigny, Villiers and Brie. Between these the Marne describes its large S, measuring along the line of the curve about ten miles, and when bisected by a straight line from Brie to Mount Mesly, giving a distance of between five and six miles.

On Tuesday evening the troops led by Gen. DUCROT crossed the Marne, where the lower curve of the S slopes upward to join the Seine. The attention of the German troops having been occupied with the sortie under Gen. VINOY, five miles further west, Mount Mesly appears to have been taken without serious resistance. Early on Wednesday morning, however, the Sixth Prussian Corps threatened this position, and the French General, wheeling round to the north-east, directed the whole weight of his attack upon the Wurtemberger and Saxon corps occupying the positions extending over the six miles that separate Bonneuil from Brie. The Germans intrenched in this quarter appear to have suffered severely, but succeeded in making a stand till the arrival of reinforcements prevented the enemy effecting a permanent breach in the German line. The French being still on the left or east bank of the Marne, and now immediately in front of the S curve, made one more effort on Wednesday afternoon to effect the purpose aimed at by the sortie. Toward nightfall the Germans appear to have received further reinforcements, and the French made good their retreat to the right or west bank of the Marne, protected once more by the guns of Vincennes and Charenton.

That this movement justifies the amount of exultation it has excited at Tours can hardly be admitted. That it shows a greatly-improved *morale*, and a much more soldierly handling than heretofore of the French troops, there can be no question. The sorties before Paris were evidently made in concert with the reported movements of the Army of the Loire. In the absence of anything like coherent details about the latter, we can only observe that, beginning on Wednesday, there seems to have been three days of somewhat desultory fighting between the German corps—occupying a line of upward of thirty miles in length, running nearly parallel with the course of the Loire about ten miles to the north of that river at Orleans,—and sections of the Army of the Loire. There is no evidence that the main body of Gen. DE PALLADINES' command was at any time engaged in these operations. Neither is there any evidence, save that of an unsupported statement from Tours, entirely at variance with the tenor of all previous dispatches, that any junction has been effected between Gens. TROCHU and DUCROT and the Army of the Loire. The chief portion of that army evidently awaits the attack of the enemy between Blois and Tours, a position a good deal further to the south and west than the last reported Prussian one. The conclusion we draw from the late sorties at Paris, and the partially coincident movements on the Loire, is, that although they show very unmistakably that the French capacity for resistance is on the increase, they only demonstrate still more clearly that the chances of the troops inside of Paris breaking through the German environment, and of the Army of the Loire forming a junction with any part of the garrison, are equally dubious.

Mr. Carlyle on the War.

Most of the political wisdom now extant is to be found in the writings of THOMAS CARLYLE, and therefore any opinion which he expressed on the events of the hour would naturally be received with reverence. We know that in some of his opinions in past times he has been wrong—wrong to an extent which must have brought conviction to his own mind that his judgment had deceived him. But much may be forgiven to a man who has placed the whole world under undying obligations to him, and whose writings have done more to create a sound and healthy public sentiment than those of any other man, alive or dead. His present letter on the war between France and Germany will be a severe test to the patience of many of his disciples, but no intelligent being walking on two legs can afford to leave it unread. It will be found, unabridged, in another part of this paper.

Mr. CARLYLE's argument is that Germany does right to pursue France to the "bitter end," because France has in former times inflicted great wrongs upon Germany. If France is now compelled to make restitution, it only serves her right. "That noble, patient, deep, pious, and solid Germany should be at length welded into a nation, and become Queen of the Continent, instead of vaporing, vain-glorious, gesticulating, quarrelsome, restless, and over-sensitive France, seems to me the hopefulest public fact that has occurred in my time." These are the words of the great writer—and for France they are very bitter words. Mark, too, the pitiless and scornful manner in which he describes the present position of France: "A France scattered into anarchic ruin, without recognizable head; *head*, or chief, indistinguishable from *foot*, or rabble; Ministers flying up in balloons, ballasted with nothing but outrageous public lies, proclamations of victories that were creatures of the fancy; a Government subsisting altogether on mendacity, willing that horrid bloodshed should continue and increase rather than that they, beautiful Republican creatures, should cease to have the guidance of it: I know not when or where there was seen a nation so covering itself with dishonor." RHADAMANTHUS could administer justice in no sterner spirit.

Whether Mr. CARLYLE happens to have read Lord MACAULAY or not is more than we can say—though we should judge not, since there were too many fireworks about MACAULAY to suit the taste of the "sage of Chelsea." But there is a passage in MACAULAY's Essay on FREDERICK the Great which seems to us to dispose of the greater part of CARLYLE's argument, and it is that in which he condemns the pretext used by FREDERICK for the seizure of Silesia—the pretext, namely, that it originally belonged to Prussia. We are not aware that Lord MACAULAY's argument on this point has ever been quoted, and as it is very pertinent to more than one "European crisis" at this moment, our readers may find it convenient if we give it here:

"Is it not perfectly clear that, if antiquated claims are to be set up against recent treaties and long possession, the world can never wisely establish a time of limitation, after which titles, however illegitimate in their origin, cannot be questioned? It is felt by everybody, that to eject a person from his estate on the ground of some injustice committed in the time of the TUDORS would produce all the evils which result from arbitrary confiscation, and would make all property insecure. It concerns the commonwealth—so runs the legal maxim—that there be an end of litigation. And surely this maxim is at least equally applicable to the great commonwealth of States; for, in that Commonwealth, litigation means the devastation of provinces, the suspension of trade and industry, sieges like those of Badajos and St. Sebastian, pitched fields like those of Eylau and Borodino. We hold that the transfer of Norway and Denmark to Sweden was an unjustifiable proceeding; but would the King of Denmark be therefore justified in landing, without any new provocation, in Norway, and commencing military operations there? The King of Holland thinks, no doubt, that he was unjustly deprived of the Belgian provinces. Grant that it were so. Would he, therefore, be justified in marching with an army on Brussels?"

The long and short of it all is, that if treaties and definite settlements are not to last longer than suits the convenience of the parties chiefly concerned, the sword is not likely to answer the purpose of a plowshare, nor the spear to be beaten into a pruning-hook, while the present dispensation endures.

We have quoted MACAULAY against CARLYLE, because he supplies a really forcible answer; but, at the same time, no one will deny the truth of much that CARLYLE says. We are afraid, however, that he is a little in advance of mankind generally in his estimate of BISMARCK's character. We only hope that it may turn out that CARLYLE is right and mankind, *minus* CARLYLE, wrong.

Our Postal System.

The report of the Postmaster-General may not awaken the lively interest which attaches to some official documents, but it touches more directly than most the social as well as the business concerns of the people. With all its imperfections, the postal system of this country is one of the best illustrations of the care and efficiency with which urgent wants of the remotest communities are provided for, and the relations of widely separated sections are maintained. What the Department costs is in the popular mind a matter of less moment than the thoroughness of the service which it performs. The stoppage of *that* would be practical disunion, and any saving of expenditure consequent upon its imperfections would be scouted as a false and disastrous economy. It does not follow, however, that the question of expense is of no moment. A system that gave us the fullest possible postal facilities, regardless of profit or loss, would be hailed as a boon, in comparison with a slow, unsafe, and uncertain service. But better still is one that combines tolerable efficiency with a near approach to a balance of income and outlay. The Department seems to be gradually approaching this standard. It is yet susceptible of improvement, but the Postmaster-General shows that he is not blind to its imperfections, nor unobservant of the lessons suggested by other countries. And with all this, the Department promises soon to be self-sustaining. The difference between income and outgo decreases steadily. In the last fiscal year it was less than three millions.

The abolition of the franking privilege would, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, equalize the accounts. "I am thoroughly satisfied," he tells us, "that if the franking privilege were repealed, and all matter passing through the mails charged with its fair share of postage, the Department would in a short time become self-sustaining." If the exercise of the privilege were fraught with substantial advantage to the people, it might be submitted to, costly as it is. But it has not this recommendation. The benefits are infinitesimal,—the abuses flagrant and inexcusable. It is a perquisite to Senators and Representatives,—not a gain to the people; and a perquisite, too, which in the majority of cases is applied to the most paltry uses. If the pay of our legislators is insufficient, let it be increased; but at all events let us not be required to contribute to their election expenses, or to put money into the pockets of schemers, by keeping up the franking privilege. The country regards it as a scandal and a wrong, and Mr. CRESWELL deserves thanks for the courageous pertinacity with which he presses a great reform upon an unwilling Congress.

Another branch of the subject, which does not admit of delay, is that relating to railroad routes and the necessity for readjusting the pay allowed to companies for service performed. Official correspondence recently published showed that on many routes the companies make the conveyance of mails a matter of convenience, that they adapt the route to their own plans, and that they do so because of the inadequacy of the remuneration fixed by law. Inefficient service, where it does occur, is mainly traceable to these circumstances. The present rates are regulated by the act of March, 1845, and the Postmaster-General so far sympathizes with the complaint of the companies as to recommend a revision of the law and an increase of the compensation—taking care, however, to make the allowance of the latter contingent upon amended service.

Notable among the recommendations of the report is one referring to the introduction of "correspondence," or "post-cards," now in use in Great Britain and North Germany. These cards are convenient, because requiring no folding or envelope, and their special adaptation is to brief business or social communications. They may be called, in fact, postal messages, and if carried, as Mr. CRESWELL proposes, at the rate of one cent each, they will really reduce the city postage one-half. Their introduction will tend to bring into general use the brevity and point of the telegraphic dispatch, and will thus deliver us from much of the bondage of the old epistolary form.

Lady Physicians.

Edinburgh has not generally been reckoned the most "progressive" place in the world, unless, perhaps, in metaphysics and moral philosophy. Nevertheless, there are seven young ladies regularly enrolled at the medical school there, who have had granted to them the privileges of study, and of matriculation, in due course, as *cives* of the University. "Mrs. Dr." will consequently become as common a title in North Britain, at no distant day, as it is fast getting to be in the United States. In spite of this surprising concession, however, the conservative spirit of a Scotch faculty has displayed itself in the exclusion of the seven ladies from the wards of the Infirmary. The inconvenience to the clinical lecturers of treating certain subjects before a mixed assembly of both sexes is the reason assigned for shutting the hospital doors against the female students; and five hundred of their male associates, in the most ungallant manner, have petitioned the authorities to persist in enforcing their rule of exclusion. The petitioners assert that had they foreseen being called upon to walk the wards in company with young ladies they would have sought another school. The ladies say that the medical school has no right, having taken their fees and accepted them as students, to refuse them any of the ordinary rights or privileges of students. Represented as they are by one of the ablest of living women, Miss SOPHIA JEX BLAKE, and having an argument in itself by no means easy to answer, the ladies certainly occupy a strong position, and one which it will be very hard to turn.

The difficulty must sooner or later have been fairly met and disposed of, and it is well that a test case has thus arisen wherein all that can be said on both sides of the controversy is pretty sure to be logically and eloquently set forth. Most reasonable and delicate-minded persons will admit on first thoughts the force of the adverse argument of the managers of the Infirmary and the petitioning students. It would seem, in truth, that only differently constituted people would wish to override so rational an objection. Yet, as commonly occurs, the argument of one side looks conclusive only until the other is heard. Miss JEX BLAKE urges that

"A large proportion of the patients in the Infirmary being women, and women being present in all the wards as nurses, there can be nothing exceptional in our presence there as students. In our opinion, no objection can be raised to our attending clinical teaching, even in the male wards, which does not apply with at least equal force to the present instruction of male students in the female wards."

She further points out that among the subscribers and donors to the Infirmary there are as many women as men; that the wishes of a majority of the whole are in favor of the unrestricted admission of both sexes upon a common platform, and that three of the chief clinical lecturers, Drs. BALFOUR, WATSON and BENNETT, are willing to admit the ladies, with male students, to all their classes. These considerations are plainly entitled to be carefully weighed, and the result bids fair to be satisfactory to Miss BLAKE and her enterprising companions.

It is clear that, if women are to be allowed by law and public opinion to practice medicine at all, it is highly irrational to exclude them from any means open to the other sex for obtaining professional knowledge. The reasoning of those who maintain the incapacity of women to become good doctors, may or may not be sound; but its practical force must obviously be increased by the exclusion of female students from any privileges enjoyed by the males. The less the ability, the greater the need of culture, and the greater the relative value of experience. From the general drift and conduct of the Edinburgh discussion, it seems probable that the nice question touching the "delicacy" of women going through the usual clinical course, will be left ere long to the taste and discretion of the candidates themselves. Women who feel strongly drawn to the medical profession, are not likely to be squeamish, and the most simple and convenient method of settling this controversy will be apt in the sequel to prove the one adopted.

MINOR TOPICS.

The *Economist* publishes a very severe article on the government of New-York City, and on the chief persons connected with that government. There is no denying the fact that the *Economist* is an English newspaper, and the friends of TWEED, SWEENY, and FISK will doubtless make as much as they can out of that circumstance. But they will perhaps remember that the statements of the *Economist* are fully borne out by the articles which appeared in the New-York *World* last Spring, so that we suppose there must be some truth in them. It is not conceivable that the *World* would deceive its readers on such a subject. The article in the *Economist* contains nothing that will be new to our readers, but, if not new, it is all true, and, therefore, will bear reading.

The dispute between the Erie Company and the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Company, with reference to the Bergen Tunnel, is very disgraceful. It reappears at short intervals, and always in a shape which under good management would be impossible. The most careful arrangements are needed at any time to secure to passengers through the tunnel the proper degree of safety; but safety is unattainable so long as the officers or workmen of either Company are at liberty to obstruct the passage of the other's trains. At one time an Erie switchman, or conductor, or superintendent, virtually closes the tunnel; at another, agents of the Delaware and Lackawanna are at fault; the result in each case being a provoking hindrance of travel, and a more or less serious disturbance of the peace. The cause of the trouble yesterday was so insignificant, that a few minutes' conference should have sufficed for its removal. Yet it remained in operation the greater part of the day; as many as seventy trains were stopped at the western end of the tunnel; some thousands of passengers were grievously inconvenienced; and a serious riot was all the time imminent. For this state of things there is no excuse. The Erie chiefs are, of course, too much occupied with other matters to attend to legitimate business, and therefore the public need not expect much consideration from them.

Not to be behind the Europeans, China has got a war upon her hands. The irrepressible Tartar population, who keep up the process relatively to the Celestial Empire which the Northern barbarians did, for some centuries, in regard to the Roman, have made another of their chronic insurrections. Between the Western traders who are creeping up her rivers from the eastern sea-board, and the nomadic races that keep up the infiltration of barbaric ideas of freedom from the west, the venerable and stationary civilization of the "Flowery Land" has some rude shocks before it in the immediate future.

The communication of Mr. F. W. J. HURST, of the National Steam Shipping Company, read at the meeting of the Department of Docks, brings out very clearly the utterly inadequate nature of the accommodation provided for European steamers at this port. Mr. HURST's forcible statement of practical details will be fully appreciated by any one who takes the trouble to inspect the condition of the North River piers devoted to European traffic. The enormous waste of time and money that must be entailed by the ridiculously circumscribed limits in which an enormous trade has to be disposed of, will become apparent to the most unprofessional observer, and the crying necessity for some immediate action being taken to retain so important a branch of the commerce of the port as the European traffic not yet migrated to Jersey, will be at once recognized.

North Carolina's languishing credit will not be improved by Gov. HOLDEN's exposition of the condition and purposes of the people. To pay the interest on the present debt, and to carry on the Government, taxation amounting to $2,500,000 is required. The Governor is candid enough to say that the people of the State will not pay this amount. Impoverished by the war, they are in no condition to endure heavy taxation, and, besides, they refuse to consider themselves liable for more than a part of the old debt, or for more than the amounts which the new or special bonds "commanded from first hands." If this is not partial repudiation, what would be? A recasting or consolidation and "scaling" of the debt is what this view must lead to, and though Gov. HOLDEN professes to deprecate it, he sees no method of averting it. He cites the will of the people as the supreme law, and the State creditors must submit with as much grace as they can muster.

Virginia seems likely to lose some of the recent additions to its adult population. We showed the other day, on the authority of the Richmond *Whig*, that Northern farmers are disappointed in regard to the productiveness of the soil. Now we learn from the Petersburg *Index* that political and social reasons have induced others to sell out and return to the North. "Others would do the same," the *Index* adds, "if they could find purchasers." Why are they dissatisfied? "The reason assigned is that they cannot express their political opinions and vote with the same freedom as they did at their former homes, without incurring the penalty of social ostracism by their neighbors of the Conservative Party." If just, the reason is quite sufficient. And we infer from the comments of the *Index* that there is some foundation for the allegation. The editor protests, indeed, that he and his friends have maintained pleasant relations with new-comers, but there is significance in the injunction that "a stranger can only advance his interests" "by deporting himself with modesty and propriety until such time as his standing becomes fixed." Perhaps the Virginia "Conservative" thinks that a stranger who votes the Radical ticket violates "modesty and propriety."

WASHINGTON.

Hints Regarding Tone and Matter of the President's Message—The New Revenue Reform Party—Brooklyn Postal Facilities—The Forthcoming Indian Council—Swindling Patent Lawyers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—From the little that can be learned regarding the tone and matter of the President's forthcoming Message, the public may expect a document full of bold and positive expressions. It will be somewhat longer than that of last year, and will discuss all the matters that have engaged the attention of the Administration for the past year. There will be a recommendation of action on the fisheries question, and a review of what has been done in the Indian service, with a pretty broad intimation that the civil service reform, which the people most need, is still being actively prosecuted. The President will adhere, with characteristic firmness, to his position on the acquisition of a foothold in the West Indies; and on the question of reviving our commerce he will reassert the views expressed last Summer. The President has given considerable thought lately to the great evils arising from the growing power of great corporations, and the concentration of vast material interests in the hands of the few. He may, however, prefer to present this matter to Congress at a later period, when his views as to the remedy are more thoroughly defined. Altogether, the Message is said to be decidedly affirmative in tone, and it is confidently expected that it will strike the public mind even more favorably than did that of last year.

THE NEW REVENUE REFORM PARTY.

It is a noticeable fact that the efforts made here thus far to determine who are going into the new revenue reform party coalition, for the purpose of organizing the next House, have all resulted in complete failure to find a single Republican, as yet, who is willing to be considered as ready for this job. Senators TRUMBULL, SCHURZ and CARPENTER have repudiated all tendency that way, while ALLISON, ORTH and SARGENT, though not members of the next House, disavow any sympathy with such a purpose, and LOGAN sends word here from Illinois that he is no party to any movement for the organization of the next House that is not regular Republican. So far there is yet neither form nor substance to the proposed movement.

THE COLORED MEMBER OF THE HOUSE.

Among the members who have arrived, "the colored man and brother" will present himself to the House on Monday next in the person of J. H. RAINEY, of South Carolina, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the enforced resignation of Mr. WHITTEMORE, who now graces the South Carolina State Senate. So there will be in the House a colored contemporary of Hon. Mr. REVELS in the Senate, and the equality of races in the two Houses will be satisfactorily maintained.

BROOKLYN POSTAL FACILITIES.

C. C. TALBOT, Esq., was today appointed Postmaster at Williamsburg, N. Y., vice STEMLER, suspended. This change was recommended by nearly all the prominent Republicans of Brooklyn, including the United States officers, and the leaders of the different factions, so far as they exist in that city now. It will not interfere with the proposed consolidation of the three Brooklyn offices, which the Postmaster-General will carry into effect as soon as the necessary legislation for the same can be secured. A bill is now before the Senate for that purpose.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

As far as known here there will be very few cases of contested elections brought before the House in the next Congress. No more than ten districts have been heard from where contests have been spoken of as possible, while the number, at present appearances, likely to arise will be only four or five. In the present term more than thirty seats have had rival claimants, which, besides furnishing an enormous amount of labor to the Committee on Elections and consuming, all told, more than a month's time of the House, cost the Treasury directly more than $100,000. The marked reduction of cases of the kind is noteworthy as an indication of the decline of political bitterness, and a spirit of determination to abide the will of the people, unless there is the plainest evidence that it has not found perfect expression.

THE COMING INDIAN COUNCIL.

Commissioner PARKER, of the Indian Office, leaves this city to-morrow for New-York, whence he will proceed, after a brief delay, to the West, to attend the grand Indian Council. The Council meets at Ocmulgee, in the Creek Nation. It is provided for by the treaty with the Creeks, ratified June, 1866, and is composed of delegates from the tribes resident in the Indian Territory, and the Councils presided over by the Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The Grand Council met first in September last, but as only a few delegates were present, it was adjourned till Monday next. It receives the encouragement of the Government in the hope that it may have a civilizing tendency on the tribes.

SWINDLING PATENT LAWYERS.

The revised Patent laws which went into effect July 8, contain a provision under which the Patent Office is able to rid itself and inventors of swindling attorneys, who have caused much annoyance, and in some cases serious injury, both to the office and its patrons. The third case under the law was recently finished. OTTO SHIESSING, of this city, was charged with gross misconduct: first, of repeatedly receiving from inventors moneys to be paid into the Patent Office as final Government fees upon allowed applications, and retaining the same, although payment was several times demanded by the Commissioner. Twelve cases were cited. The second charge was that he had represented that he had formerly been a full examiner in the office, when in fact he had never been more than a clerk. SHIESSING was given full opportunity to answer, and was treated with as much leniency as justice. He was, however, adjudged guilty, and debarred from practicing before the office in any case. The order of the Commissioner was approved by Secretary DELANO. Other similar cases are under consideration by Gen. DUNCAN, the Acting Commissioner.

CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES.

As some of the three per cent. certificates called in under the late order of the Secretary of the Treasury may include some which have been stamped for Clearing-house purposes, the Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to stamp other certificates of equal amount in place of such as may be included in his call, in order that the aggregate amount of Clearing-house certificates may not be reduced.

HEALTH OF SENATOR MORRILL.

A letter has been received from Senator MORRILL, of Maine, in which he says that his health is surely improving, but that he will probably not visit Washington before the holidays. There will be no business of moment before his Committee (Appropriations) prior to that time, as it must await the preparation of those measures in the House.

A NEW BANK.

A new bank, the Merchants' National, of Burlington, Iowa, was authorized today. The capital is $100,000.

THE NEW-ORLEANS POSTMASTERSHIP.

B. P. BLANCHARD was today appointed by the President Postmaster at New-Orleans, vice LOWELL, removed.

PERSONAL.

Gov. WARMOUTH left for New-York to-night and will thence proceed to Missouri.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

Matinées today occur at Wallack's, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre, at Niblo's, at the Grand Opera-house, at Booth's, at the Olympic, at Lina Edwin's, at Wood's Museum and at the Circus. The regular evening entertainments will be offered at all the houses, except at Wallack's, where "The Road to Ruin" is to be acted; and at Niblo's, where "As You Like It" will be performed. At Association Hall, the regular Saturday afternoon concert will take place. In the evening, the grand entertainment at the Fourteenth-street Theatre, arranged by the Cercle Francaise de L'Harmonie, in aid of suffering France, with the co-operation of Mesdames Haltier-Dosey, Susanne Thal, Leydekar, Rose, Taillefer, and of MM. Lefranc, Gausins, Predigam, Brunel, Juignet, Edgard, Rousseau and Gistigny, will occur.

The *Aldine Press* for December is a superb number—far superior to even the brilliant productions which have already proceeded from the same press. Several of the illustrations are tinted—the first subject being a head of our Savior; the design is a noble one, and the execution of it quite faultless. We cannot praise too highly the pictures of the dogs, of the "Cossack Horses in Winter," or of the old Hall lit up for Christmas festivities, while the "outsiders" gaze eagerly through the gateway. There is an etching of the "Infant St. John," which no admirer of such works can do without. This publication is altogether almost unexampled—it opens up a new era in American art, and will be preserved by collectors among their choicest treasures.

Ball, Black & Co.,
JEWELERS AND SILVER-SMITHS,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway,
Offer a very large and choice stock of very fine
THREE-QUARTER PLATE
WALTHAM WATCHES,
in new styles of cases, specially made to their own order. These watches cannot be excelled in beauty, finish, or fine time-keeping qualities by any which can be bought at corresponding prices.—*Advertisement.*

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS,
Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
FOR MEN AND BOYS.
THE GOODS MADE UP AT THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAVE BEEN SELECTED WITH GREAT CARE, AND ARE OFFERED AT VERY LOW PRICES.—*Advertisement.*

English tooth-brushes of best English make at greatly reduced prices. DITMAN & CO., Astor House Pharmacy.—*Advertisement.*

SUNDAY EDITION OF THE TIMES

THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL SECTIONS BY TELEGRAPH AND MAILS.

Entertaining Literary and Miscellaneous Readings, Correspondence, &c.

The SUNDAY EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the most popular of the Sunday papers published in the City, as it contains, in addition to all the news, European war dispatches and reports, and letters from its correspondents stationed in distant places, a great variety of literary and miscellaneous reading matter, specially prepared and collected for its columns.

The TIMES of to-morrow, Sunday, Dec. 4, will be an unusually readable paper. It will contain the usual quantity of extracts from Current Literature, including a good Story;—

An entertaining article on BRIC-A-BRACISTS; who they are and what they do; gems in pawnbrokers' shops; experiences of some New-York Bric-a-bracists; suggestions to the managers of the Crystal Palace;—

Some words of truth about SITUATION HUNTING, by "A Man Out of Place," which will be read by all with interest and some, perhaps, with profit;—

An article on THE WESTCHESTER BOULEVARDS; the work on the magnificent roadways nearly completed; another look at the advantages of these new means of communication;—

Another on ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS; where and how they are made; the effects of the Franco-Prussian war upon the trade; the tide of manufacture turning toward the United States; a gigantic enterprise afoot for the extension of flower-making in this City; proposed establishment of a school of instruction on a large scale;—

Notes on the FRENCH BAZAAR: Sights and Scenes of, the Closing Day; Some of the People Present; Results of the Enterprise, &c.;—

The usual quantity of NOTES AND COMMENTS, short paragraphs on queer subjects, discovered here and there in our domestic and foreign exchanges, specially prepared for the Sunday edition of the TIMES;—

EDITORIALS, ARTICLES AND NOTES on topics of the day, political, social and general;—

The MUSICAL and THEATRICAL NEWS and GOSSIP of the week, at home and abroad, with announcements of promised new attractions;—

Full LOCAL REPORTS; NEWS of BROOKLYN, and the neighboring cities and towns of JERSEY;—

MILITARY NOTES; summaries of FOREIGN and RELIGIOUS news, &c., &c.

The Sunday edition of the TIMES has a large and steadily increasing circulation. It goes among the best class of readers in the City and immediate neighborhood, including Brooklyn, and the near cities and towns of New-Jersey, and is doubtless more thoroughly read than any other Sunday paper. It is, consequently, an excellent advertising medium, and is so regarded by many of the largest advertisers. Advertisements intended for insertion in this edition must be received in the TIMES Publication Office by 8½ this evening to insure proper classification.

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Five Cents.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

Unnatural Redness of the nose, black worms or grubs, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face are positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st.

Furs at Popular Prices.—Choice sets, manufactured expressly for Broadway trade. Russian and Hudson's Bay sable twenty per cent. below market rates. Northern mink sets $30, worth $45. Astrakhan sacks, $25 and upward. London-made seal sacks, $70. Royal ermine sets, $25 and upward. Misses' sets, $4. All goods guaranteed as represented. BURKE, No. 631 Broadway, (late of No. 469 Broadway,) branch at No. 128 Fulton-st.

Ten Years' Practical Experience and NEVER BROKEN THROUGH.—I claim to know what is practically useful, and what is required to protect property by the agency of electricity. Look out for infringements on my patent, even if shown sketched on paper to be an improvement.
E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, requires immediate attention, as neglect oftentimes results in some incurable lung disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and cheap imitations are offered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to obtain the true BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. Sold everywhere.

An Old Nurse for Children.—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething.

Don't Lose Your Hair.

For falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, ringworm, eczema, or any cutaneous disease of the head, apply to Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., who cures these diseases with special prescriptions.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO. Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Jas. Everdell, No. 302 Broadway, Wedding and Ball Cards, Monograms, Orders of Dancing, new designs. Established 1840.

For a Stylish and Elegant Dress Hat go to ESPENSCHIED, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

DOUW—GOULD.—On the 29th of November, by Rev. Dr. William Adams, VOLCKERT P. DOUW, Esq., of Albany, N. Y., to Miss ELLA BROOKS GOULD, at the residence of her parents, No. 151 West 45th-st.

FLOYD-JONES—HAINES.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Dec. 1, by Rev. William Seabury, THOMAS FLOYD-JONES to JULIA, eldest daughter of N. J. Haines, all of this City.

HERNANDEZ—SMITH.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Garrit Hasienbeck, of Norwalk, Conn., ALONZO HERNANDEZ, of Havana, Cuba, to MARY LOUISA, daughter of John and Charlotte Smith, of this City. No cards.

JORDAN—HARDENBERGH.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. J. R. Taylor, D. D., LEPHRAND STEWART JORDAN, of Boston, to MARY POOL, eldest daughter of John P. Hardenbergh, of Jersey City.

LOVETT—WARTH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. C. R. Blauvelt, JOHN EDMUND LOVETT, of Hackensack, N. J., to ISABELLA M., youngest daughter of John W. Warth, Esq., of East New-York, Long Island.

ROWLAND—DURFEE.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, at St. James' Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. C. W. Homer, GEORGE ROWLAND to MARIA T., daughter of Philo Durfee, Esq.

DIED.

BARNES.—WILLIAM BARNES, late of Nova Scotia.
The friends of deceased are invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, Dec. 3, at 1 P. M., at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place, whence the remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

BLISH.—On Friday, Dec. 2, HATTIE A., daughter of William A. and Emma N. Blish, aged 10 months and 4 days.
The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Perry-st.

BLANCARD.—On Friday, Dec. 2, at her late residence, No. 26 East 22d-st., CAROLINE E. BLANCARD, daughter of the late Francis Blancard, Esq.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

COLLETT.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, after a painful illness, JEMIMA, wife of Joseph R. Collett, in the 73d year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Main-st., Peekskill, on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Funeral services at Shrub Oak Plains at 11½ A. M.

EDMUND.—On the 2d inst., NEWELL EDMUND.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 228 East 4th-st., on the 4th inst., at 1 P. M.

GROESBECK.—In Albany, Nov. 21, suddenly, aged 86 years, Miss LUCRETIA GROESBECK, the last survivor of the family of William Groesbeck, deceased.

HOOLEY.—On Thursday, Dec. 1, ABRAHAM HOOLEY, Sr., aged 74 years.
Funeral on Saturday, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his son, No. 198 Jersey-av., Jersey City. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KEARNY.—On Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, JANE, wife of Edward Kearny, and daughter of the late John Clendining.
Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 20th-st. and 6th-av., on Saturday at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

LYNCH.—On Wednesday, Nov. 30, 1870, at her late residence, No. 59 West 17th-st., LOUISA LYNCH, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

MARVIN.—At the residence of his son, in Havana, N. Y., Dec. 1, ASAH S. MARVIN, aged 73 years.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Walter K. Marvin, No. 4 East 41st-st., at 1 o'clock, Saturday, Dec. 3. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

SMITH.—On Friday, Dec. 2, JOHN W. SMITH, aged 25 years.
Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Manhattanville Presbyterian Church, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

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POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FOURTH Assembly District (Seventh Ward) are requested to meet at the rooms of the Republican Association, No. 193 East Broadway, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, for the purpose of forming a GRANT CLUB in said District, under the auspices of the following Committee:

E. S. NEWINS.	ED. R. FERGESSON.
GEO. W. RIBLETT.	THOS. B. RILLS.
CHAS. N. BRACKETT.	CARL SCHWEDLER.
W. O. CLOYES.	ROBT. WALKER.
BEN. E. BUCKMAN.	GEO. NETHERCOTT.

JOHN LINDSAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1870.

CURRENT NOTES.

SIR JOHN MCDONALD, of Canada, is to have a testimonial from a grateful public.

A recent attempt to establish a private post-office at Chicago on the New-York principle, proved a failure.

A Canadian exchange casually remarks that the municipal debt of this City is as great as the whole debt of the Dominion.

The total loss by fires at New-Haven, Conn., since the year 1860, amounts to $2,184,725, of which amount the insurance companies paid $1,170,315.

After an absence of one day, three rascals recently returned to Portsmouth, N. H., with 2,000 pounds of fish.

An excited merchant, at Detroit, Mich., who shot a burglar the other night, has been arrested.

The *Post* claims that the facilities at Boston for receiving large bodies of immigrants and sending them direct to the West, are not inferior to those of any other city on the sea-board.

Several leading public men of Philadelphia have resolved that the "Horse-Shoe Shoals," opposite the lower part of that city, ought to be removed.

A number of Celestials at the house of the celebrated Chinese physician, at San Francisco, were injured seriously, if not fatally, on the 23d inst., by a gas explosion.

At a meeting of the Missouri Woman's Suffrage Association, recently held, Miss PHEBE COUSINS paid a very handsome tribute to the memory of the late Mrs. BASKALOW, the first female lawyer in that State.

A genuine love affair between a Russian gentleman and Miss JULIA MERROS, formerly of Elbridge, Onondaga County, recently culminated in marriage. The ceremony took place in Switzerland.

The Wayne County Citizen tells the story of a woman named VIOLET JUSTICE, a resident of Buckingham, in this State, who was arrested a few days since on a charge of having assisted a female friend to destroy her life.

A controversy in regard to the disposition of the Kingsbury estate, at Chicago, in which Gen. BURNSIDE and others are defendants, is at present under investigation in one of the Courts of that city.

Four boys, who lately started from Philadelphia with revolvers and a capital of $100, for the purpose of becoming bandits on the Plains, were arrested at Pittsburg and sent home to their mothers on Wednesday.

Ten immense buildings of Joliet stone are at present in course of construction on Rock Island, Ill., for a Government arsenal, which is probably destined to supersede those of St. Louis and Springfield, Mass.

Cleveland, Ohio, seems determined to have nine professional base-ball players to contest for the championship with the Mutuals and White Stockings the coming season. With this view, the Forest City Club has been chartered, and half the capital stock already subscribed.

The daily catch of white-fish in Lake Ontario during the past fortnight as reported to have been from two to three tons. Some time since a paragraph went the rounds, which stated that the scarcity of white and other fish in the lake was so great that the supply would fail at no distant period. There is evidently a mistake somewhere.

Another verdict has been rendered against MARTIN, the defaulting cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston. The jury in the case of AMOS P. TAPLEY against MARTIN, found for the plaintiff $5,714, the amount claimed, and found specially that Mr. TAPLEY had paid the amount of the bond in good faith, and with the assent of MARTIN.

A movement is now on foot to raise $100,000 for the purpose of making the Buffalo General Hospital permanently independent. Less than $15,000 will not be taken from a single subscriber. Mr. S. G. AUSTIN heads the list with $10,000. This gentleman has also given $5,000 to the Buffalo Orphan Asylum, on condition that $50,000 shall be raised.

Although WESTON is a native of Providence, R. I., the newspapers of that city seem to have lost faith in him. The *Journal* suggests that a variation be made in the accustomed exercise at the next trial, so that he may "jump, amble, dance, or use his light fantastic toes on anything except a walk." He is no pedestrian, and he will never make a decent walker, whatever else he may be.

The traveler of a Cincinnati wholesale house, named C. D. JOHNSON & Co., of Fulton Landing, N. Y., He caused a good sized poster, bearing the name of their firm, to be placed upon the walls of the town, offering to purchase house cats at prices ranging from $12 to $18 per dozen. The result was that during several days, hundreds of these animals, in barrels and crates, were brought to the store of the Messrs. JOHNSON. Among other dupes there was a young farmer, who thought he saw in the notice a good chance to turn an honest penny, and went about the country purchasing cats until he succeeded in collecting 500. He now declares that he will compel the traveler to keep his word, even though he should be obliged to take the animals with him to Cincinnati, and commence a suit in the Courts of that city.

A simple-minded German, who had some difficulty with an insurance agent at Pittsburg, Penn., the other day, ceased to make payments upon a policy of insurance on his wife, in consequence of the agent having broken faith with him in another transaction. It seems the German had insured his stable for $800, at the same time that he took out a policy on his wife. In the ordinary course of events the stable took fire, and was entirely consumed. The agent discovered that the building had not at any time been worth $600, and erected a new brick one for $[illegible], thus saving $150 to the Company. The German declared that he wanted the money more than the stable, and being fearful, in the event of his wife's death, that the Company might endeavor to replace her also, instead of paying the amount of insurance, he forfeited the premium already paid, and gave up the business in disgust.

A California Romance—The Fortune of a Scottish Sailor Lad.

[Sacramento Correspondence of Chicago Tribune.]

SACRAMENTO, Nov. 15.

About the year 1800 a Scotch sailor named James Beaver, deserted from a whaler lying in San Francisco Bay, and, after divers adventures, settled down at the Mission of Rafael, about twelve miles above the metropolis. He learned the Spanish language, and eventually married into the Spanish family of SERVILVEDA. He received an immense grant of land from the Mexican Government, covered it with a few acres beside with his cattle, and generally enlarged himself into the form and stature of an old-time California grandee. In the course of time he had a daughter born unto him, heir and vast estates—his only child, I believe. Then came the amazing rush and thronging hither of thousands, and again thousands of hungry miners, and this whilom, ragged Scottish lad, who had once skulked like a malefactor in these parts, found himself suddenly in possession of a "wee bit siller." Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them. He was evidently of this latter sort, like many other early Californians, for he appears to have been of a rather feeble order of mathematics. He decided one of his valuable ranches to his daughter, and, in 1864, she married a dentist, in San Francisco, named BURDELL, a nephew of Dr. BURDELL, murdered in New-York, to which marriage her father was opposed.

About a year afterward Mrs. BLACK went down to San Francisco, to have a dental operation performed by her son-in-law, and she died under the influence of his chloroform. This done her husband almost distracted; he became disengaged and benetted, fell into the toils of a marauding Mexican widow named ALMEDO, who scared him by a falsehood in regard to her condition into a hasty marriage. She poisoned his imbecile mind against his daughter, and caused him to believe that she had mortgaged the ranch he decided to her. He became blighty, made a new will every week and tore it up, maltreated every one alike to cut off his daughter portionless, except for the ranch already her own. Finally he fell off his horse on a bilkside while riding after cattle, struck his head with violence on a rock, and, after lingering awhile, died, though he made no new will after his head was injured. After his death the parties assembled in the family parlor to listen to the reading of the will, and the daughter then learned beyond peradventure that she was cut off without a dime, except for the ranch. She rose quietly and calmly, and asked to see the will. It was handed to her, and, as the twinkling of an eye she tore [illegible]

[illegible]

ARCHITECTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

[illegible] Stadium to be Erected—A Jewish Temple—The Proposed Handsome Building of the Germania Savings Bank—A Central Park Apartment House—Improvements in the Fifth-avenue Church.

Plans for a number of new and expensive buildings have recently been submitted at the Department of Buildings in this City, JAMES M. MAGENNISS, Superintendent, of which the following are the most important:

[illegible] JEWISH TEMPLE.

The lot of ground situated on the south-west corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-fifth-street, with a frontage on the avenue of 100 feet 8 inches and a depth of 180 feet, has been lately purchased by the Jewish congregation of "Ahawath Chesed." Upon this lot the direction of a new edifice will be immediately commenced, which, when finished, will be an ornament to this section of the City. The new church will resemble in form the Fifth-avenue Synagogue, having square towers on the two front corners, in which the stairways giving entrance to the galleries will be located. The main entrance to the edifice will be through the large doors in the centre. The size of the proposed new building is 92 feet front, 60 feet rear, 145 feet in depth, and in height from the sidewalk to the top of the roof. The interior will comprise a cellar basement and the auditorium, the latter being about 60 by 120 feet in the clear, and 45 feet in height. Two spacious galleries will furnish additional accommodations. The material to be used in the construction will be Croton water-lime and brownstone, with Ohio stone for the cornices of galvanized iron. The walls will be coped with cut stone. The foundation is laid on the solid rock, with a foundation in depth of from ten to fifteen feet; the upper walls are three feet thick and the entire work is to be executed in a perfect and substantial manner. The estimate cost of the new temple is $105,000, exclusive of the value of the ground. The architect is Mr. HENRY FERNBACH, No. 21 Nassau-street, and the builder engaged Mr. SAMUEL COCHRAN.

THE NEW GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

The new German Savings Bank, preparations for the erection of which have been in progress during the entire Summer and Autumn, as the plans for the building have only recently been submitted, is worthy of special mention. The institution is now temporarily transacting business at No. 2 Union-square. The location selected by the directors is the lot on the south-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, formerly occupied by the Belvidere Hotel, which, although it was a large building in good repair, has been taken down, to make room for the proposed new banking-house. Owing to the rock formation in this part of the City, a great amount of labor has been required and time consumed in blasting, &c., in order to prepare the foundations for the imposing and solid structure to be placed upon them. The lot is a large one, irregular in form, in size as follows: Fourth-avenue, 98 feet 3 inches; angle between avenue and Fourteenth-street, 15 feet; Fourteenth-street front, 100 feet 4 inches; rear, 49 feet 6 inches; and 25 feet 1 inch, respectively. The building, when completed, will cost the entire lot, with extensive vaults extending under the sidewalks. Its total height will be 75 feet, and the divisions, a cellar, basement, and four stories, the ceilings being respectively, cellar, 9 feet; second, 15 feet; third and fourth, 17 feet each. Some idea of the strength of the structure can be formed when it is stated that the walls throughout start from solid rock, while the walls are as follows: Piers and front walls 4 feet 4 inches, side walls 3 feet, interior walls, 20 inches. The avenue and street elevations, which will be of granite, the basement Quincy blue, and the residue of Concord white granite, all the cornices will also be composed of the solid stone. The roof is a Mansard, and the architectural design of the building massive and rich in the extreme. Every precaution has been exercised to render the banking-house entirely fire-proof, the supporting work and girders being of iron, with brick arches turned in between the beams. Heavy iron shutters will be placed upon all the rear windows. The first story will be used for the offices of the Bank, and the basement and upper stories let for offices. The entrance will be on the angle at the intersection of the street and avenue. In the interior the finish will be in the most modern style, all the work being in hard woods. Every convenience will be introduced in the way of gas, &c., while the entire building will be furnished with steam. In all its appointments it is designed to make this bank one of the most elegant of its kind in the City. The total cost will be $300,000, to which sum, if the cost of the land be added, the expense will be over $[illegible]. The architects of the building are Mr. HENRY FERNBACH (the same as of the new Jewish temple above noticed, and EDWARD T. KENDALL. The builder is Mr. CHRISTIAN HEPPACHER.

ANOTHER "FRENCH FLAT HOTEL."

During the past week plans for a new apartment hotel have also been filed, and the lot upon which it is to be erected is a most desirable one, being Fifty-ninth-street, fronting on Central Park, distant 175 feet west of the grand plaza on Fifth-avenue. The lot is 75 feet 8 inches by 90 in depth, and the hotel projected will, when finished, cover this space. The building will be six stories in height, with a basement, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of about [illegible] families. The material is of brick, the front being of Philadelphia pressed brick, with Ohio stone trimmings. The estimated cost of the structure is $140,000, without reference to the value of the lots. The owners are Messrs. SAYLOR and JOHN H. QUINT, and the architect Mr. J. W. MARSHALL, No. 142 East Fifty-seventh-street.

IMPORTANT CHURCH IMPROVEMENT.

In connection with the proposed new building described above, the new addition and front entrance to the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, which will be completed in a few days, is also worthy of notice, as when opened it will present one of the finest effects that grace any church avenue. The addition is 50 feet in front, and cost $60,000. The height of the tower is 80 feet, and it is surrounded by a slight Mansard roofed tower, an ornamental iron work, and a Latin cross. The front is of heavy cut stone, elaborately wrought into arabesque patterns. The top vestibule is to be furnished with three life-size statues in the same stone. The central figure is that of the Redeemer, the side figures being angels. The number of sittings is increased by this new space from 700 to [illegible]. The entire dimensions are now 70 by 120 feet. The interior is one of the most ornate and peculiar of any in the Episcopal denomination. The height of the roof is sixty feet, and is finished in butternut, as is all the rest of the woodwork except the chancel, which is in black walnut. Along the left wall are four niches containing life-size figures of the Evangelists, executed in oil, with gold back grounds. Over the altar is also an exquisite picture of "Christ, the High Priest," by Ommeg. It is 12 by 15. The Saviour is the central figure, and is represented as interceding for the people, who are on either side, some in attitudes of adoration. Over this part of the church is an elegant canopy of carved walnut, supported by white marble columns inlaid with gold. There are six columns also, respectively of red, blue, and Irish Victoria granite, with carved capitals, in figures of the rose, lily, and [illegible]-leaves, intermingled with olive and palm branches. The font is of Caen stone, resting upon four columns of black and yellow marble, having a base of three layers in French grayst, Victoria red, and Irish black marble. Main stained glass, with finely-wrought symbols of the Crucifixion, transmits a pleasant light, and gives a mellow tone to all the interior decorations. The basement supplies a new and spacious Sunday-school room, with a large kitchen attached. The total expense to date, including the lot, is [illegible]. The organ is a fine one, and was built by HOWLAND and CONRAD.

The Return of the Regiment of British Troops from Montreal.

From the Montreal Gazette, Nov. 22.

The last of our garrison, 100 men of the Fifteenth Rifles, left here last evening for Quebec, and the old barracks, which have been occupied by Imperial troops since the conquest, are now in other hands. This has been so long expected that it excites little surprise, but it is difficult to reflect upon it without a degree of mingled regret. Quebec itself will follow in a longer or shorter time, but scarcely less than half the citadel of Quebec has been evacuated are we now virtually independent. With the force passed away from these regions the power of Britain who thus transfers into our own hands our coming destinies. These have been so long and so amicably linked in the mutual exercise on the one hand of duty, and on the other of protection, that they cannot be severed without sadness; and the red coat of the line will long be remembered with pride, the lotus hope, if need were, the courage of the wearer be emulated by our volunteers. These may, possibly, no more be seen on our streets, but the recollection of the days when they mingled with the dark lines of the militia in many a historic and victorious field will not cease to be cherished. The bitterness of the conquest, and of the rancorous contests with the United States are forgotten; and though, so to speak, the school of the art of war is left to us, let it be hoped that the excesses of that art will long be unknown within our borders. The departure of the last of the troops yesterday evening, was significant, and will hereafter be set down as such by the future historian. The lagoons that are being withdrawn, if need be, can return; but a new era is henceforth pure—and not the less fraught with [illegible]

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE BEFORE SALE—A newly and elegantly furnished extra-wide fourstory dwelling, near 5th-av., on a side street, south of 59th-st.; stairs recessed, wide, of hard wood, and with several landings; all told, one of the finest houses in the City; can be sold as it stands, with furniture, and early possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pineda-st.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 4th-av. (Central Park), Madison-av., 74th and 75th-sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 75th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement, see the Sunday Times, and the advertisement in the auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

FRANKLIN-SQUARE-FOR SALE—A large piece of property on Pearl-st., running through to Water-st., suitable for a large mercantile or manufacturing business; carts can run from Water-st. into the interior of Franklin-Square. For particulars from HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

GREENE-AV.—FOR SALE, THE VALUABLE Property north-west corner Greene-av. and 22d-st. Apply by letter to the owner, EUGENE LITTELL, Tarrytown, Westchester County, New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A brand and two lots, 75 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 244 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE DUNNIGE ESTATE, AT Jamaica, Long Island. This splendid country seat of the late C. G. Gunther—was occupied by him fifty years—is now offered for sale. This mansion is spacious, (being 50 by 85,) Mansard roof and cupola; a conservatory, gardens of two acres in extent and grounds of twenty-five acres, large shade trees. It is beautifully situated on high ground, in full view of the village and surrounding country, with about eight acres of land. It will be sold in easy terms. A few furniture paintings, &c. Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 27th-st., or WINANS & SANDS, No. 81 Cedar-st., where plans can be seen.

FOR SALE—FINE PIECE OF PROPERTY, at South Orange, N. J., on high ground, one hour from New-York; house, barn, 3½ acres of land, lawn, trees and shade trees, all in fine order; will exchange for improved Brooklyn property. L. FREEMAN, No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the Summer, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner MAIN and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ORANGE, N. J., HANDSOME Residence, twelve rooms, desirable location, grounds shaded; also, next above, a much cottage, seven rooms; stable; gas, water; rent, $[illegible]. Also lot three acres.

E. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

A SNUG LITTLE HOMESTEAD—COTTAGE, barn, orchard, 3½ acres, near church, &c., Rosebland Co., only $2,000. C. H. OLIVER, 7 Beekman-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—THE Baglendi double marble store and basement, Nos. 354 and 356 Broadway, 50x100; well lighted. Apply to A. RAYMOND, No. 128 Fulton-st.

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TO RENT—IN WEST 37TH-ST., A TWO-story high-stoop brick house; 22 rooms; rent $1,050 per annum. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 0,[illegible] Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BEEE. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

Office, No. 11 Pine-st.

(Sales previously disposed of by private sale, or on accessible terms, will be stated in this column for entirety.)

On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,

At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sale-room,

No. 111 Broadway,

(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 73TH AND 74TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 75th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been distributed by thoroughfares, subject to THE CHOICE of on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; Fifth-av., 74th and 75th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. cars are running up as far as 74th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the PARADE GROUND and the RESERVOIR, FULL IN VIEW. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Terms—Cash, one-third; balance, one and two years, bond and mortgage, for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot with each and every rear; RESERVATION, each and every lot in the block on the north side of 75th-st. will be sold subject to a RESERVATION of a FASHIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the entire property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to the undersigned.

V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer—Office, No. 31 Pine-st.

BY JAMES M. MILLER.—EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE BLEECKER-STREET DWELLING, NEAR BARTHOLOMEW-AV.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the handsome three-story dwelling, with Mansard roof, and brick front, on the south side of Bleecker-st., near Bartholomew-av., and No. 20 Bleecker-st., with the improvements thereon, being a lot 25 feet 3 inches in front on the north side, and sixty-eight feet three inches in depth on the easterly side, and seventy feet nine inches on the westerly side, more or less. The lease is from the Bleecker Railway Company, for the term of 21 years, from 1 May, 1869, at a rent of $180 per annum, with a covenant for renewal or to pay for the buildings. Maps and particulars at the office.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 8TH-AV. AND 76TH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, R. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of D. B. Wheeler, deceased.

The four valuable lots on the south-east corner of 8th-av. and 76th-st., and also the twelve lots on the south side of 76th-st., 100 feet east of 8th-av., and near CENTRAL PARK.

Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage.

VOSE & McDANIELS, Attorneys, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

CORNER PROPERTY ON 8TH-ST. [illegible]

R. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE OF CATE C. A. J. Clement, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 31 Pine-st., No. 72 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in one-fifth of the Black Rock lots; $2,000 early in cash. Mortgage of $[illegible] on a farm of 101 acres and 111 gardens of land in Monroe County, Penn. Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 1 Pine-st.

BEEE. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer—Office No. 11 Pine-st.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., at 12 M., at Exchange Sale-room, No. 111 Broadway: Supreme Court sale of six valuable lots, situate on the southerly side of 60th-st., distant 500 feet westerly from the Westerly line of the 8th-av.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, No. 52 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

ROGERS & WHITE,

NO. 13 BROAD-ST., OFFER FOR SALE

Stock of New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad.

Stock of Hartford and New-Haven Railroad.

Stock of Harlem Bridge, Spuyten and Morrisania Railroad Co.

Stock of Washington and Georgetown Horse R. R. Co.

Bonds of Washington and Georgetown Horse R. R. Co.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER, Treasurer of South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON, Financial Agent State South Carolina.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL., Dec. 1, 1870.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CIRCULAR of the 1st November, issued to the stockholders of this Company, the transfer-books will be closed on the 16th, and reopened on the 25th inst.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMPROVED real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.

WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS, due in 1907, interest payable on the first days of January and July, at the BANK OF AMERICA, New-York.

The line of this road extends from HENDERSON, on the OHIO RIVER, to the State line of TENNESSEE, passing through the rich corndields of Western Kentucky, and forming important connections with CHICAGO, NASHVILLE, the SOUTH and EAST. Seventy-nine miles are completed, at a cost of $2,500,000, raised almost entirely from stock subscriptions, having only seventy miles to be built, which section is nearly ready for the iron, and will be completed and opened by January next.

The net earnings are very quite large, and there is no reasonable doubt that the extensive local traffic and important connections of the road will make it abundantly remunerative to the stockholders.

The first and only mortgage of all the property and franchises of the Company is for ONE MILLION DOLLARS, (or $10,000 per mile,) payable as above.

More than $500,000 of the bonds have been already negotiated, and the remainder will be sold for the present at 81 and accrued interest; at which rate they constitute a very desirable investment.

Further information will be furnished on application to us.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., NO. 40 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL $1,000,000

DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS S. MANGAIS, President.

S. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRILL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

8 per Cent. Interest

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

160 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished, and ONLY 11 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $12,000 per mile. Price 87½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

EAST TENNESSEE,

VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA

RAILROAD

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds.

REDEEMABLE 1900.

Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July, in the City of New-York.

The mortgage is for $2,000,000 on a road 270 miles long, which has been successful operation for many years. The line is the shortest route from the Ohio River, N. with new extensions, the smallest issued on any road in the United States. It was created for the sole purpose of paying of the debt due the State of Tennessee, amounting to $4,000,000, and the interest on this security will great 8 to be one of the best ever offered in this market.

For further particulars, apply to

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, NO. 30 WALL-ST.

Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

AGENCY, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

Demand and time bills of exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates; also, exchange.

Demand drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected, and other banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, ARCH'D MCKILLAY, } Agents.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co. 56 Wall-st. CORNER OF CEDAR-ST.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT CREDITS issued available for Government, State, Municipal and other securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., NO. 8 WALL-ST., New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.

Principal redeemable 1896.

For sale by

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 30 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of

WM. C. GILMAN, Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip, No. 46 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST.

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER, CLEVELAND, OHIO, Nov. 25, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871. G. A. LEDERMOLE, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, MONDAY, Dec. 5, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company in Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 6, and the accepted bids declared. Signed, JOHN DUFF, G. H. MCCORMICK, } Trustees.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

NEW-JERSEY

7 PER CENT.

GOLD

1ST MORTGAGE

BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO

Midland Railroad Co.,

FOR SALE IN

DENOMINATIONS

OF

$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

EXCHANGED AT BASKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

BANKERS,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 13 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Members of the Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office on TUESDAY, Dec. 13, at 12 o'clock M. The polls will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 14, inclusive. By order of the Board.

HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

A SELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 20 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. A. FERRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

(Established by the Government of the United States.)

NO. 128 BLEECKER-ST.,

Between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

HENRY D. COOKE, (of Jay Cooke & Co.,) Chairman.

W. S. HUNTINGTON, First National Bank, Washington, D. C.

J. M. BROMHEAD, Second Controller of the United States Treasury.

LEWIS CLEPHANE, Internal Revenue Department.

L. R. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ANY SUM FROM $1 TO $1,000.

Interest payable or compounded twice in each year. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. Deposits can be sent by express.

GOLD DEPOSITS received, and interest allowed at six per Cent. per annum every four months, or Five per Cent. every thirty days. Gold interest-bearing Certificates payable on demand.

SEPARAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED FROM DATE OF EACH DEPOSIT.

Interest payable or compounded Since three in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable or demand with interest due.

JOHN J. EUILLE, Cashier.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 285 and 287 Canal-st., near Lafayette-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.

DIVIDENDS MADE JAN. 1 AND JULY 1.

N. Y. MARSH, JOHN MCLEAN, President.

W. H. WHITLOCK, G. F. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

Vice-President. G. E. ARNOUX, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 32d-st. and Third-av.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable to order on the 10th of December next to the Holders of the Scrip, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The January coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Wayne County Coal and Iron Railway Company will be paid on and after the 3d January next at the office of Mr. G. LAMBERT, JR., Banker, No. 81 Broadway.

DENVER CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1870.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, payable in Gold, on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable and after the 20th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown on the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stock will be closed on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A. L. PETTIGREW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE DEC. 1 OF THE Five Mortgages of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company, will be paid by the Union Trust Company at their office corner of Broadway and Rector-st., on presentation.

S. M. NEWTON, Chairman Executive Committee, Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railway Company.

OFFICE OF KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., ST. LOUIS, Nov. 28, 1870.

THE COUPONS ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S Land Grant Six per Cent. Gold bonds, due Dec. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York.

C. S. GREELEY, Treasurer.

TEBO AND NEOSHO RAILROAD COMPANY, MISSOURI.—THE Mortgage Seven per cent. Gold Bonds of the Company, due Dec. 1, will be paid on after that date on presentation to CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE OIL STONE MILL, NO. 227 East 41st-st., now in full operation, with a good line of customers; good chance for an energetic man. Inquire on the premises at 9 A. M., for particulars.

FOR SALE.—LIVERY STABLE, NO. 8 Christopher-st., with three and a half years' lease, at $800 per year; a rare chance for investment; price $18,000, including carriages, horses, &c. Easy terms easy. WM. A. MART

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia......Sat., Dec. 3	Iowa..........Wed., Dec. 21
India..........Sat., Dec. 10	Syrian........Wed., Dec. 28
Columbia.......Sat., Dec. 17	Britannia.....Wed., Jan. 11
Europa.........Sat., Dec. 24	Iowa..........Wed., Jan. 25
Caledonia......Sat., Dec. 31	Tyrian........Wed., Feb. 8
Anglia.........Sat., Jan. 7	Britannia.....Wed., Feb. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $120.

Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, Dec. 7	Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22
Siberia, Thursday, Dec. 8	Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28
Abyssinia, Weds., Dec. 14	Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29
Aleppo, Thursday, Dec. 15	Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4
Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21	Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage: First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold. First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers: First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL, (VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD......Dec. 3, at 1½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH..Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Dec. 14, at 10½ A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN........Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS....Jan. 11, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold. Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Dec. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Saturday, Dec. 10, 8 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 13, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.	PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin..........$75	Steerage..........$30
To London.........80	To London..........35
To Halifax, N. S.....20	To Halifax, N. S.....15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, &c., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 12 M.
FRANCE, THOMPSON, Saturday, Dec. 10, at 7 A. M.
ITALY, GROGAN, Saturday, Dec. 17, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

PEREIRE........DAURE......SATURDAY, Dec. 10
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN....SATURDAY, Dec. 24

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60. according to the location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Dec. 3, OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. CAVERLY.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Friday, Dec. 2.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Thursday, Dec. 1, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, (via Nassau,)..Dec. 15
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.........Dec. 22

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.

CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Friday, Dec. 2.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken..........Monday, Dec. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips............Thursday, Dec. 22.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.......Saturday, Jan. 7.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway. Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO.—Pier No. 12 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 32 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

REV. C. S. ROBINSON, D. D., LATE of Paris, (Pastor elect,) will occupy the pulpit [illegible] ENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, [illegible] Lexington-av., next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.—The lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, will be delivered by Rev. B. F. BARRETT. Subject—*Heaven: How They Live and What They Do There.*

GRACE CHURCH—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The sermon in the evening, one of the course on *Faith and Works.* Subject—*Believing in the Holy Ghost.* Strangers cordially invited.

INCARNATION FREE CHAPEL, (Protestant Episcopal Church,) 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Services, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evangelical sermons for the people. Dwellers in the vicinity earnestly invited. Rev. H. H. BRIGGS, Assistant Minister.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR Little Wanderers, No. 40 New Bowery, Rev. W. C. VAN METER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school from 2 to 3 o'clock, followed by addresses from clergymen and other interesting speakers. Prayer-meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½. Day-school from 9 to 3 o'clock. Open daily to visitors, except Saturday. The most interesting time to visit the Mission is from 11 to 1 o'clock, as that includes the children's singing and eating.

SERVICES FOR YOUNG MEN, AT the Church of the Holy Communion, West 20th-st., corner 6th-av. The second sermon of the course will be delivered on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Ascension. Seats are all free; hour of service, 7½. Young men are especially invited to attend these services.

REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., will deliver the last of a course of lectures in aid of the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church for Deaf Mutes in the Sunday-school room, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Tyranny of Respectability.* Admittance 50 cents.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.—THE friends of the American Tract Society will meet at the Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., SABBATH, Dec. 4, at 7½ P. M., to hear statements of Secretary STEVENSON, recently returned from an extended Western tour. Addresses will also be delivered by Rev. Drs. ROGERS and GANSE.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING, especially to the young, the singing to be conducted by the Sabbath-school and Bible classes of the church. Seats free. All are invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching in the morning by the Pastor at 10½ o'clock. A Sabbath-school meeting will be held at 7½ P. M. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. JAS. M. LUDLOW and Rev. CHAS. R. STRONG. The friends of the Sabbath-school are cordially invited to be present.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., between 4th and 5th sts., will deliver his second discourse SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock, on Revivals. EVENING, 7½ o'clock, second of a series for the young. Theme—*Sequel to a Successful Life.* All are invited. Seats free.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches SUNDAY MORNING in Willett-street (near Grand) M. E. Church. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in Spring-street (near Varick) Presbyterian Church; and in the evening in Calvary Baptist Church, between 5th and 6th avs.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE.—A MISSIONARY meeting of special interest will be held SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church. Addresses by Rev. TITUS COAN, of the Sandwich Islands, and Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.

SPECIAL EVENING SERVICE IN Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., on SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, of this City, and H. THANE MILLER, Esq., of Cincinnati. The public generally are invited, and especially young men.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY at the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at Water and Dover sts. by Rev. G. W. JONES, and at No. 276 West-st. by Rev. G. E. BISWELL at 3½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching ON SUNDAY by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects: *Prophecy relating to the Napoleon Dynasty; The Fall of Popery, and the Immediate Coming of Christ.* All are invited; seats free.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. R. G. CATHER, D. D., of London, at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Praying Band at 3 P. M. and 6 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

THE BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Bedford and Downing sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. P. L. DAVIES, at 10½ A. M.; subject—*The Work of God in the Souls of Men.* Preaching at 7½ P. M.; subject—*Man as the Object of Divine Attention.*

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, South side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. FAIRFIELD, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*God's Heroes.* Communion at the close of the evening sermon. Strangers are provided with seats.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 2d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BAKER. Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. and at the conclusion of the evening sermon.

HARLEM.—REV. W. T. CLARKE WILL give a lecture at Unity Chapel, 128th-st. and 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, on *Personal Criticism.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., MORNING 10½, and by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, PARK-av., between 38th and 39th sts.—Services. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.; preaching by Pastor, T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.; prayer and conference meeting at 7 P. M.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. GANSE, Pastor of North-west Reformed Church, now worshiping in this hall, preaches every SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and AFTERNOON at 3½.

REV. WM. J. ROBERTSON, OF RUMford, N. Y., will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Seats provided for all.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held in the new Chapel every SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject in the EVENING—*Sodom and Gomorrah.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

MISSION OF ELIAS.—S. S. SNOW, THE special messenger of the coming King of kings, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Restitution of all Things.* Acts iii., 19-21.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting 3½ P. M. EVENING service commences at 7 o'clock.

DR. DEEMS IS TO PREACH IN THE Church of the Strangers, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All the seats are free. The Church is in Mercer-st., between Waverley-place and Clinton-place.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M.; at 4 P. M. catechetical instruction.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker, corner Morton-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Divine service and sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, the 4th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Right Rev. Bishop CUMMINS will preach.

THE EVENING SERVICE AT THE Free Church of St. Matthias, No. 210 West 42d-st., Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector, commences at 7½. Sermon, Dec. 4, by Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D.

REV. G. H. HOUGHTON, D. D., WILL preach (D. V.) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 37th-st.

ELDER A. A. PHELPS OF ROCHESTER, N. Y., will preach at No. 405 Grand-st., (corner of Clinton,) SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 3 P. M., and at No. 128 West 24th-st., (between 6th and 7th avs.,) at 7½ P. M.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. JOSEPH BRADLEY will preach in this church next SABBATH, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

MRS. CORA L. V. TAPPAN WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. No reserved seats.

REV. CHAS. F. LEE AT PLIMPTON Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Universalism and Christianity.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st. west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector will preach.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

REV. DR. PRICE WILL PREACH AT THE Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. [illegible] RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, [illegible] Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning discourse—*Sowing and Reaping.* All are invited.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP LITTLEJOHN will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, in St. Thomas' Church, corner 5th-av. and 53d-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited.

REV. MR. GANSE, OF THE NORTH-west Reformed Church, having recently removed to No. 155 East 51st-st., in the neighborhood of their new church edifice, corner Madison-av. and 57th-st., his congregation met last Thursday evening, to welcome him in his new home. The meeting was intended as a surprise, and was completely successful in every agreeable feature of such an attempt. A splendid bouquet of choice flowers, on the centre-table, filled the rooms with a delicate fragrance that harmonized with the spirit of the guests. After some time had been spent in pleasant social intercourse, the meeting was called to order by Mr. T. A. BROUWER, who, in a neat and appropriate speech, tendered to his minister the congratulations of his people, and at the same time presented to him certain more substantial tokens of their kind feelings, embodied in a form which always cheers the heart of every sensible Pastor. Mr. GANSE responded, with mingled wit and feeling, in his usual happy manner, in impromptu addresses, thanking his people warmly for this evidence of their affectionate regard. The company broke up about 11 o'clock, having passed an evening of pure enjoyment, which every one present will long remember. The Madison-avenue Reformed Church, as this congregation will be called in the future, are worshiping at present in Association Hall, but expect to take possession of their new church about the 1st day of May next. From the spirit of energy and harmony thus far displayed by them, their enterprise promises fairly to be attended with large success. Their building will be an architectural embellishment to the part of the City where it is located, and their Pastor has every qualification that gives assurance of accomplishing the more important object of building up a Christian church that shall embody and exemplify the doctrines of the gospel.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1. No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
2. Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
3. No. 125 Spring-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
4. Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. Carmel Chapel, No. 119 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.
17. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 7½ P. M.

German services, No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 443 3d-av., 3½ P. M.

GEO. J. MINGINS, Superintendent of Missions.

LECTURE ON THE "ZENANA, OR WOMAN'S LIFE IN INDIA," with illustrations, will be delivered by Rev. WM. BUTLER, D. D., late Missionary in India, in St. Paul's Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the Methodist Bookstore, No. 805 Broadway; Randolph's, Broadway, corner 9th-st.; Tract Society Store, 4th-av., corner 22d-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture.

FLOATING CHURCH.—REV. W. T. SABINE will preach in this Church next SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. This Church lies at the foot of Pike-st., two squares above Catharine-st., East River. Episcopalians particularly invited to attend. Old magazines and laid-aside books needed for the library of the Reading-room.

ST. SACRAMENT MISSION, NO. 1,238 Broadway, near 30th-st.—Services on SUNDAY at 7 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 8 P. M. Sermon, MORNING and EVENING, by Rev. J. D. BRADLEY. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Rev. J. J. MCCOOKE, of Hartford, will preach; and FRIDAY EVENING, Rev. MCW. S. NOYES.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Minister.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. A cordial invitation is extended to any who may not be settled in any other church home, to unite with us in these services.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, E. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Resurrection of the Dead.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Children's church at 3 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

WOMAN'S FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A ladies' meeting will be held at St. Luke's Church, on 41st-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY next, at 3 o'clock. The meeting will be addressed by Mrs. BALDWIN, of the Chinese Mission, who will also interpret the remarks of LING CHA CHA, a Chinaman, who will be present.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M., and preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. W. C. STEELE, OF HARLEM, N. Y., East Conference, will preach in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., SUNDAY MORNING, Dec. 4, at 10½. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Strangers welcome; seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st. (Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector; Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.)—Divine service on SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

SIXTY-FIRST-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. W. ROSS, and at 7 P. M. by Rev. R. K. PEIRCE, D. D. Anniversary exercises of the Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Addresses by Rev. E. M. STRATTON, Rev. WILLIAM PLATTS and others.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSS. MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the EVENING—*The Temptations of Young Men.*

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL deliver the fifth lecture of the course to young people, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, M. A., who has recently become Pastor of this Church, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer-meeting at 3½.

ENGLISH LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, East 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Rev. A. C. WEDEKIND, D. D., Pastor.—Divine services on SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. D. D. SAHLER WILL PREACH in the Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. SCOTT'S,) 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Saviour, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED S. JAFFE, Bankrupt.—By virtue of a certain order of the United States District Court, dated Nov. 22, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupt above named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy, as follows, viz.: On TUESDAY, Dec. 6, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at their sales-room, No. 112 Pearl-street, said property consisting of toy and glass beads and bugles, walking-canes, pipes, leather goods, toy trumpets, slung-shots, iron safe, show-cases, desks, &c.—Dated November.

(Signed,) GEORGE H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

MEDICAL BOOKS AT AUCTION.—Clinton Hall Book Sale-rooms and Art Galleries.—LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.—TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a large assortment of Medical Books, including many rare and valuable works. Catalogues ready. Wednesday, Dec. 7, and following evenings at 7½ o'clock. Sale of a very interesting collection of books, comprising rare early Quaker tracts, Revolutionary and other unique historical documents, voyages, &c. Catalogues ready.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY E. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, Saturday, Dec. 3, at 11 o'clock, with in their store, 1,000 packages Almeria grapes.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, No. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON TUESDAY, BETWEEN 11 AND 12, a GOLD WATCH with gold face. If returned to No. 47 West 20th-st., a suitable reward will be given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged, by the most eminent physicians of London, to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

GUERLAIN, PERFUMER, Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman; first-class accommodations; family strictly private; location, East 18th-st.; reference required. Address, with name, R., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

NO. 50 WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND 6TH-AV.—To let, with or without private table, a handsomely-furnished suite of rooms on second floor, front, consisting of parlor, bedroom, private bath; other rooms if required; references exchanged.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with newly and handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, by calling at No. 22 West 27th-st., near the Coleman House; references given and required.

A LARGE CONVENIENT FURNISHED sleeping-room, with or without parlor, on second floor, to let to one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family. For particulars inquire at No. 129 West 36th-st., near Broadway.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND-story front room, with bed-room adjoining; suitable for a gentleman and lady; may be obtained with board at reasonable price, at No. 122 and 120 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO LET—A ROOM, OR A ROOM AND BED-room, furnished, without board, to a single gentleman, in a private family; the situation is pleasant and near to cars and restaurants. Apply at No. 114 East 23d-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED—TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen, in a private family; references exchanged. No. 246 2d-av., near 20th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET EN suite and singly, to gentlemen only, at No. 52 South Washington-square, corner South 5th-av.; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in the modern house, No. 48 West 19th-st., to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

A DOUBLE ROOM WITH HOT AND cold water, also a single room, to let to gentlemen, with or without board; references. Apply at No. 168 East 36th-st.

NO. 35 WEST 16TH-ST.—BRIGHT, cheerful rooms to let, with first-class table and first-class attendance, at moderate prices; private table if desired; rooms shown cheerfully; references.

APARTMENTS TO LET—SEVERAL unfurnished and very desirable apartments in a good locality. Inquire of CHARLES C. WAKELEY, No. 104 East 10th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY—One or two parlors on first floor; also suite rooms on second floor; no meals. Apply at No. 13 Bond-st., opposite Grand Central Hotel.

A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR; other rooms with board, in a private family; references. No. 48 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH-ST.—TO LET, with first-class board, handsomely-furnished rooms. References.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or gentlemen only; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished apartments to let, singly or en suite; opposite Hoffman House.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—A BEAUTIFULly-furnished second floor to let, with or without board; also single rooms; private table if desired.

NO. 297 5TH-AV.—SUITS OF ROOMS ON second and third floors, with or without private table.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH OR WITHOUT private table; also other rooms, with superior board. No. 53 West 23d-st., near 6th-av. References.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR from 5th-av.—Furnished second floor rooms en suite, to let for the Winter, with private table only.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board. No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE floor, consisting of parlor, private dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

NO. 575 5TH-AV., SECOND FLOOR, A nicely-furnished room to let to a gentleman and lady, with or without board.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, in first-class private residence, No. 21 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD, at No. 22 Waverley-place.

BOARD WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN board in a German family where she may have practice in speaking the language and the use of a piano. Those only speaking the best German need reply. References given and required. Address A. J. H., care W. J. Syms, No. 300 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,

No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)

GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER 38TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12. The Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 1. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. (Established A. D. 1630.)

No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY, Corner 22d-st.—Fifteenth year.

No finer school-rooms. Young pupils with Mrs. LYON, the others with Mr. LYON, who teaches the whole time. In 4 years 29 have entered College—only three conditioned. Light Gymnastics. Literary Society for older pupils. Only good boys desired.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The best sustained boarding Seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Regular courses of study, classical, scientific, or commercial; or students may choose their studies. Winter term, Dec. 8; Spring term, March 16. Students admitted at any time, and charged proportionally. Board, washing and fuel, $4 per week. For catalogues, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 168 West 29th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

WANTED—BY THE WIFE OF AN EPISCOpal minister, in a pleasant parish on the North River, one or two little girls to educate with her own daughters. Inquire of Mr. W. A. DUNCAN, office of Trinity Church, No. 187 Fulton-st., New-York.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTELLECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CLAVERACK, (N. Y.,) COLLEGE, AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—Term opens Dec. 12. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

WM. M. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY OF EXCELLENT social position, desires a situation in a private family as governess to young children; or as a companion; has traveled abroad; a German family preferred, and a desirable home either in the City or country the chief consideration. Address Box No. 1,358 New-York Post-office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH lady fully qualified; acquirements, English, French, drawing, (advanced or preparatory,) classical music and singing. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG PROTESTANT LADY REcently arrived, wishes for an engagement as governess or companion; she can sew well, and would make herself generally useful; has first-class reference. Apply at Castle Garden.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE WISHES a position to take charge of the junior department of a school, or to give daily lessons in a family, in the English branches, French and music. Address GOVERNESS, Station L.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

A FANCY FAIR AND BAZAAR will be held under the auspices of the GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, in aid of the UNION HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHANS, FROM DEC. 5 TO 24, 1870, at the SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, Junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.

Donations in aid of this object are earnestly solicited, and may be sent to any of the Managers of the Home, or to any officer of the Grand Army of the Republic.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.,

GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE, ON SATURDAY, DEC. 3, AT 8 P. M.

TO BE GIVEN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH CLUB DE L'HARMONIE, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.

The following distinguished artists will kindly contribute their aid upon the occasion: Mesdames Haltier-Dorny, Suzanne Thal, Leyducker, Rose, Taillefer, MM. Lefranc, Gausins, Prodigam, Brunel, Juignet, Edgard, Rousseau, Giatigny.

The entertainment of the evening will comprise: COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE, MUSICAL INTERLUDE, COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE, MUSICAL INTERLUDE.

NOTICE.

The sale of tickets will begin on MONDAY, Nov. 28, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Fourteenth-street Theatre.

A PROMENADE CONCERT will be given by DOWNING'S SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT BAND On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, at 8 o'clock, at the BAZAAR OF ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH FOR DEAF MUTES,

Held during the week beginning Dec. 5, 1870, in the HALL CORNER BROADWAY AND 22D-ST.

Tickets 50 cents. Can be procured of Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; Pott & Amery, Cooper Union; Randolph, No. 770 Broadway; Holmes & Co., No. 814 Broadway; McIntyre, No. 874 Broadway; Caswell, Hazard & Co., Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the Bazaar. Season tickets to the Bazaar for all the week, excepting Tuesday evening, 20 cents each.

PLYMOUTH ORGAN CONCERTS, NO. 84. PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

CONCERTS EVERY SATURDAY, From 4 to 5 P. M. Doors open at 3½.

Mr. S. B. WHITELEY, Organist, and a quartet of men's voices, TODAY.

Admission, 15 cents. Ten tickets, $1.

SATURDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ASSOCIATION HALL, SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M., Mlle. ANTOINETTE RONCONI, Mme. CLARA PERL, Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, J. R. NILSEN, ANTONIO L. MORA.

Admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. For sale at Schirmer's, Ditson's, Pattison's, Pond's, and Association Hall Ticket-office, (Tract Society,) corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 1, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.

10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.

4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.

6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)

8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.

11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.

2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.

7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.

9:15 A. M., 3:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.

5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.

6:30, 7:10, 8:35 and 10 A. M., 12:30, 1:00, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 6:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.

9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent. New-York, Sept. 18, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Fall and Winter Arrangement. Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.

The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M.; 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.	WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:

10:30 A. M.—Railroad Express.
3:45 P. M.—Montreal Express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO., HAVING DECIDED TO OPEN A NEW SILK DEPARTMENT ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE OF THEIR RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, REQUIRE TEN SALESMEN, WHO ARE EXPERTS IN SILKS. APPLY, WITH REFERENCES, BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 656 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

NOTICE TO THE LADIES.—GREAT reduction in prices; Velvet Gypsy Bonnets and Turban Hats; also imperial Felt Hats, selling for $1 75; also, Hat Frames, 15c.; also, assortment of Chatton Braids and Curls, worth $4, selling for $2. Call and see at No. 773 Broadway, Mme. A. BINNS.

LADIES' VELVET BONNETS AND Hats reduced fifty per cent. this day; elegant Velvet Bonnets and Hats, Feathers, Flowers, Children's Bonnets. BINNS' Millinery, No. 567 Broadway. This is valuable.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FINE ROAD OR CARRIAGE TEAM.—Something choice, for sale by a private gentleman having no use for them, being of Hambletonian stock, half brothers, six and seven years old, 16 hands high, dark brown, sound and kind, and will step in three minutes; nothing superior is to be found on the market; price $2,500, which is no fancy price. Address G. W. M., Box No. 5,471 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT BAY HORSE, SIXteen hands high; kind in all harness. Inquire of JAMES M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK

SPLENDID TRIUMPH OF LEGITIMATE COMEDY. SATURDAY MATINEE At 1½ P. M. THE ROAD TO RUIN. SATURDAY NIGHT, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Characters by Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Mr. CHARLES ROCKWELL, Mr. M. LANAGAN, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. J. PECK, Mrs. W. QUIGLEY, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss HELEN TRACY.

Notwithstanding the unabated ATTRACTION of the series of LEGITIMATE COMEDIES, Mr. Wallack is compelled to announce their LAST NIGHTS, in consequence of the early production of THE NEW PLAYS.

MONDAY, Dec. 5—(last time)—THE ROAD TO RUIN.

TUESDAY—(last time)—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, will be produced for the first time in America, with entirely NEW SCENERY and appointments, a comedy in four acts, by J. Albery, Esq., entitled COQUETTES.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

OLD AND NEW.	MONDAY, Dec. 5, FERNANDE, (last time but two.)
	TUESDAY, Dec. 6, THE HEIR AT LAW, (last time.)
	WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7, FERNANDE, (last time but one.)
	THURSDAY, Dec. 8, THE HUNCHBACK, (last time.)
	FRIDAY, Dec. 9, and SATURDAY, Dec. 10, LONDON ASSURANCE. SATURDAY MATINEE, FERNANDE, (last time.)

MONDAY, Dec. 12—TWELFTH NIGHT.

In active rehearsal, an original local comedy, SARATOGA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY. MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8. AS YOU LIKE IT.

with the grand combination. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. JAMES MACE, Mr. VINING BOWERS.

During the first act, the CELEBRATED WRESTLING SCENE between MACE and MONTGOMERY.

MONDAY NEXT, OTHELLO, with the GRAND SHAKESPEREAN COMBINATION.

In rehearsal, THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

GRAND MATINEE TODAY AT 2½. NIGHT at 8. MR. CHARLES FISH.

The challenge bare-back, somersault rider. Equestrianism, Unrivaled Acrobats, Voltigeurs, Gymnasts, Highly-trained Horses, Ponies, &c.

GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, TODAY, 2½ O'CLOCK.

GOOD SEATS TO HEAR OLIVE LOGAN.

BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square.

LADIES' FAIR IN AID OF THE Church of the Holy Light, and its Home for the Blind, open EVERY DAY, from 12 M. to 10 P. M., at the armory of the Seventy-first (late Thirty-seventh) Regiment, Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. Admittance, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents. Music every evening by Keating's celebrated band.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly installments received for same.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA. via SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. OSWELL, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EMPIRE STATE 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 5 P. M., and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO. FOR BOSTON.

via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT. DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M., From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT. The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 3d.......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 2d.........11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th.......2:00 P. M.	Monday, 5th.........1:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 7th.....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday 7th.......7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 8th......2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 8th.......7:30 A. M.
Saturday, 10th.....9:00 A. M.	Friday, 9th.........7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 13th......10:30 A. M.	Monday, 12th........8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS J. BLANCK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store and place of business of William F. Blanck, No. 318 Hudson-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of July, 1870.

JOHN W. BLANCK, WILLIAM F. BLANCK, and AARON P. BLANCK, Executors of said deceased.

jy22-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS B. RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their residence, No. 231 West 10th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of June, 1870.

SARAH M. RICHARDS, Executrix.

je18-law6mSa* JAMES J. RICHARDS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WATTS SHERMAN, late of the City of New-York and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 11 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN, Executor.

je1-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM HUTCHINSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Sanford & Woodruff, No. 102 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of August, 1870.

MARY ANN HUTCHINSON, Executrix.

au13-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA I. GOTHOUT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 3 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1870.

n12-law6mSa* E. GOTHOUT, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MAX MARX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 116 Church-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of November, 1870.

WILLIAM MARX, JONAS SONNEBORN.

n19-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM V. BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Man & Parsons, No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next. Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1870. CORNELIA BRADY, Executrix.

ISAAC L. KIP, HENRY A. HURLBUT, } Executors.

n26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY A. WILMERDING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 113 Duane-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated, New-York, the 1st day of December, 1870.

HENRY L. HOGUET, for Executrix.

d2-law-6mS*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

In consequence of the approaching engagement of MR. EDWIN BOOTH, the management is compelled to announce the LAST WEEK BUT FOUR, being the 99TH TO 111TH TIME of MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, in his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE, in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.

RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.

Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

Third week of Offenbach's masterpiece, LES BRIGANDS.

Witnessed in two weeks by upward of 45,000 delighted visitors.

THE NOVEL WHISPERING CHORUS and INCOMPARABLE LAUGHING CHORUS nightly hailed with tumultuous enthusiasm, and receiving DOUBLE AND TREBLE ENCORES.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY. MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME. WEE WILLIE WINKIE. EVERY EVENING.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES.

WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE—720 Broadway.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY Matinee at 2. The great spectacular burlesque of LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD, after weeks of preparation, with new scenery, gorgeous costumes, new mechanical effects, new music, &c.

Commence with ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, AT 2 and 8 P. M. The hit of the season. THE LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE in the great burlesque of PARIS.

In rehearsal for Christmas Holidays, JOAN OF ARC.

STADT THEATRE—Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

SATURDAY, Nov. 3, TANNHAUSER.

Reserved seats at the box-office.

RONCONI'S OPERATIC ENTERTAINments will commence the 7th of December, 1870, in Union League Theatre. First night acts of Nabuco, Linda di Chamounix and Buonsaldini. Tickets at the principal music-stores.

MR. TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE at his rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, 5th inst., at 9. Cards can be had of Mr. Trenor, at his rooms.

MEETINGS.

FIRST WARD SCHOOLS.—THE OLD pupils of the First Ward Schools, who were under the principalship of Thomas Foulke, Esq., are requested to assemble at the School-house, No. 27 Greenwich-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, 1870, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a permanent organization.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL Report and Directory of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor being now ready, subscribers will be supplied as early as practicable at their residences, or immediately, by calling at the office, Room No. 39 Bible House, 8th-st.

The following officers of the Association, and Chairmen of Ward Committees, are authorized to receive subscriptions, viz.:

JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.
HORATIO ALLEN, Vice-President, No. 25 Clinton-place.
JAMES LENOX, Vice-President, No. 53 5th-av.
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-President, No. 71 South-st.
A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President, No. 235 Greenwich-st.
JNO. D. WOLFE, Vice-President, No. 13 Madison-av.
R. M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, Room No. 39 Bible House.
ROBERT B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, Recording Secretary, No. 71 South-st.

Wards.

1. 2 and 3. Geo. W. Abbe, No. 8 Pine-st.
4. Chas. Chamberlain, No. 168 South-st.
5. H. S. Terbell, No. 59 Walker-st.
6. Jno. Boyd, No. 42 Franklin-st.
7. Thomas Warren, No. 205 Monroe-st.
8. John Endicott, No. 32 Charlton-st.
9. Daniel French, No. 253 West 12th-st.
10. B. G. Coles, No. 100 Forsyth-st.
11. D. D. Wright, No. 267 7th-st.
12. James Manchester, No. 315 East 120th-st.
13. Washington Thomas, No. 434 Grand-st.
14. Henry P. West, No. 182 Grand-st.
15. F. A. Conkling, No. 27 East 10th-st.
16. Samuel M. Pond, No. 227 West 23d-st.
17. Samuel R. Smith, No. 226 5th-st.
18. Adam W. Spies, No. 50 East 21st-st.
19. Jos. L. T. Smith, No. 151 East 42d-st.
20. H. D. Banney, No. 227 West 34th-st.
21. W. B. Bibbins, No. 63 Lexington-av.
22. E. H. Munson, No. 155 West 48th-st.

ELECTED MANAGERS.

Stewart Brown, No. 59 Wall-st.
Jonathan Sturges, No. 125 Front-st.
E. C. Benedict, No. 19 West 10th-st.
J. Boorman Johnston, No. 80 Broadway.

ROBERT M. HARTLEY, Corresponding Secretary, Room No. 39 Bible House.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 21st day of November, A. D. 1870, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of NELSON H. OAKLEY, of the town of Rutherford Park, County of Bergen, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for three years and four months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and Southern District of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 1st day of February, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMEON TALBOT and THEODORE R. JONES, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Simeon Talbot and Theodore R. Jones, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 202 Broadway, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of THOMAS FIELD FRANK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 2,751.—To whom it may concern: You are hereby notified that a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of said case, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City, in said district, on the 15th day of December, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, for the purposes specified in section No. 27 of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—New-York, Dec. 1, 1870.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McNEIL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Nov. 21, 1870.

n22-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MOSES S. FRIEND, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 10th day of October, 1870.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Moses S. Friend, of the City and County of New-York, in said District, who was on the 14th day of September, A. D. 1870, adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.

CHARLES J. BRECK, Assignee in Bankruptcy,

n24-law3wSa* No. 251 Broadway, City of New-York.

NO. 2,832.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM F. BEARNS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of November, A. D. 1870.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William F. Bearns, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

FRANCIS PARES OSBORN, Assignee.

n19-law3wSa*

NO. 2,757.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB SMITH and MICHAEL SMITH, bankrupts.—Before James F. Dwight, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Jacob Smith and Michael Smith, individually and as copartners, under the name of J. Smith & Co., of the City of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1870.

JOSIAH COLBY, Assignee,

n26-law3wS* No. 53 Leonard-st., New-York.

PARIS IN NEW-YORK.

Great Improvements in Silver-Work and Jewelry—The Best Paris Workmen Now in this City—Exquisite Workmanship Displayed.

There are few departments of industrial art in which greater improvements have been made of late years than in silver-work and jewelry. Until a comparatively recent period, a very high artistic standard was rarely aimed at. The finer specimens of work in gold or silver were generally imported from abroad, and although good substantial articles were produced here, the best models were seldom imitated. In this respect a very great change has been made, and to no one house is the advance so much due as to TIFFANY & CO., who have stood so long at the head of their profession in this City. They have pursued, for some years past, the endeavor to elevate every branch of manufacture within their range, and have now arrived at a point at which they may safely boast of excelling almost all foreign competitors.

This is the result of great enterprise and liberality, directed by experienced judgment. People who have been in the habit of "dropping in" at the old store in Broadway, now closed, must have noticed, for years past, how the workmanship of all the articles exhibited was gradually assuming a higher form. Skilled labor was sought for in all quarters, and as first-rate excellence was always aimed at, the result was that inferior productions were very seldom seen on the shelves or in the cases.

The war in Europe has accidentally led to a fresh advance in this direction. The best workmen in Paris have been obliged to seek for employment elsewhere, and the foremost among them were at once engaged by the enterprising firm whose new premises on the corner of Broadway and Fifteenth-street have added so much to the outward attractions of the City. These French artists have found congenial occupation, and a hearty appreciation, in New-York. The work of one of them especially deserves to be exhibited by the side of the famous masterpieces of the age. He constructs the most delicate and beautiful designs in those precious stones which are ordinarily extremely difficult of management. There are specimens of flowers made of diamonds which are marvels of workmanship—every curve being as perfect as if it were made of some plastic material which could be readily moulded into any form. These are the productions which people used to seek for eagerly in Paris, and which never failed to bring enormous prices. They are now made in our own City, and sold at rates far more reasonable than Parisian rarity-hunters ever hoped for. There is probably no collection of diamonds at present to be seen in any store in the world equal to that which TIFFANY & CO. have on exhibition.

The silver-ware, again, made by the workmen of the firm on their own premises, will render clear to the most casual observer the progress which has been made in this department of art. There is a kind of unpolished silver which may almost be called a specialty of this house—they, at least, have brought it to greater perfection than has been known elsewhere. One large "cup" may be seen, with birds and flowers upon it, which, in former times, would have been competed for by half the royal houses of Europe. It is worthy of a place by the side of the finest examples the silversmith ever produced. The striking feature in the whole collection is the excellence and purity of the taste in even the smallest articles. Charming designs have been copied, even for a tea-pot or a cream-jug, and the mere possession of a silver tea-service is very little compared with the taste which any purchaser may evince by choosing with moderate care from these specimens. For presents to young couples who have rejected Mr. Punch's celebrated advice to "those about to marry"—namely, *don't*—this unpolished silver affords a most tempting field of choice. Indeed, there are very few persons to whom a specimen of it could be presented who would not be disposed to prize the gift more than one of much greater cost, but of less intrinsic merit and beauty.

It is greatly owing to the artistic finish of articles used in daily life that the firm has made so great a success. In former times, a tea-service might be very massive, and the chasing sometimes pretty—but, as a rule, really beautiful designs were not often seen. When they were to be had, the price placed them beyond the reach of ordinary purchasers. TIFFANY & CO. have solved the difficult problem of producing an article of surpassing excellence at moderate prices. Silver-ware as heavy as our forefathers delighted in is now made, but it is transmuted into exquisite shapes. Models have been copied from Etruscan vases, from the Pompeiian relics, from Greek sculptures, from every source to which art lent a special charm. The utmost scope is given to the ingenuity of native workmen, and if they have original ideas, they may at once give expression to their genius in any metal which suits them. Thus it arises that the display of silver-ware at TIFFANY's is far finer, more varied, and better selected than could be found at any silversmith's abroad.

It is one of the most praiseworthy characteristics of this eminent firm that it has by no means exclusively studied the rich in its efforts to advance the jeweler's art. It has bestowed just as much attention on the article which a poor man might reasonably afford to give his wife or daughter at Christmas, as on the suite of pearls or diamonds fit for a millionaire. The customer with only a few dollars in his pockets need not be afraid to go into this store, grand as it looks, and ask for what he wants. He may find a brooch or ring of exquisite workmanship, and perfect taste, or a charming bit of silver-ware, or a clock, or some article designed as much for use as for ornament, quite within the compass of his means. This class of custom is indeed carefully encouraged by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., as it well deserves to be, for it represents the most numerous portion of the community. The beautiful things which are made for children and young persons in this establishment are well worthy the attention of all who take an interest in a noble art. If any one wishes to buy a pearl necklace worth $12,000 or $16,000, he can find a lovely one here; but he can also make a good investment of less than half-a-dozen dollars. It has always been a favorable peculiarity of the house that its agents are as attentive to the poor as to the rich, and men better acquainted with their business, or taking a more intelligent interest in it, could nowhere be found than in this store. Some of them, like Mr. MAGAURAN, are so closely and honorably identified with the house, that it seems difficult to understand how one could get on without the other.

The collection of rare and precious stones now possessed by this firm is one of the finest in the world. There are sapphires of the purest color, and yellow diamonds which might turn an Indian Prince's head with envy. There are also some fine examples of the jade-stone, harder than iron, and not often seen out of Eastern lands. A jade vase, and a scarf-pin of beautiful workmanship, are among the collection. As for the bronzes, nothing equal to them has ever been brought to this country before. They were chosen in Paris during the war, and luckily were sent away before communications were stopped. In this department, also, the means of all classes have been studied. There is nothing in the whole store, large or small, which does not display the exercise of a cultivated taste.

Establishments like these are a credit to the City, and deserve all the popularity which rewards their enterprising founders. The new stores which have been lately opened, like those of TIFFANY & CO., LORD & TAYLOR, CONSTABLE & CO., NICOLL & DAVIDSON, and others, are not only an evidence of increasing prosperity in the community, but also prove that the elevating influences of art are not idle. From this point of view alone they merit all the attention which we can bestow upon them.

The European mails have been late this week, but Mr. BRENTANO, of No. 33 Union-square, is among the first to receive the best of their literary contents. The *Graphic* fully keeps up its old excellence, some of the engravings in the current number being equal to anything yet produced by the newspaper press. The *Illustrated London News* is also good, and *Punch*, *Nature* and the *Saturday Review* present their usual attractions.

THE TURF.

A Large Attendance and Good Sport at Fleetwood Park—Lady Ross Beats Hiram in Three Straight Heats.

The weather has been surprisingly favorable for racing during the Fall, and yesterday, the second day of Winter, the air was as mild and balmy, and the sunlight as pleasant as in September. Two trots were announced at the Fleetwood Park Course, and nearly all the gentlemen drivers on the road found it convenient to extend their ride to that pleasant track, so that the gathering at the Club-house was unusually large, and many famous trotters were carefully blanketed, and placed in waiting under the commodious sheds.

Two trots were advertised to come off, but one, it seems, was trotted privately on Thursday. The horses engaged were JOHN ROGERS' b. g. *Harry Schuyler* and A. ODELL's br. m. *Teaser*, the match being for $500. *Teaser* distanced *Harry Schuyler* in the first heat, the time being 2:52.

The race yesterday was for a purse and stake of $400, mile heats, best three in five, and JOHN LOVETT's b. m. *Lady Ross*, Mr. BELLENGER's b. g. *Hiram*, and Mr. WHIPPLE's ch. m. *Angeline* were in. The betting at first was $100 on *Angeline* to $65 on the other two, and then *Angeline* was drawn and the odds were laid on *Lady Ross* at the rate of $100 to $50, although she trotted to wagon and *Hiram* in harness.

In the first heat *Lady Ross* led all through by three or four lengths, and won at the finish by three lengths in 2:36. The second heat was more closely contested, *Hiram* heading the *Lady* at the half-mile pole, but he soon broke, the *Lady* took the lead again and beat him four lengths in 2:38½. In the third and last heat *Hiram* acted very badly, breaking on the first turn again at the half-mile pole and at the head of the stretch. *Lady Ross* led all the way and won by three lengths. Time—2:37½. The following is the

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK COURSE, Dec. 2, 1870.—Purse and stake of $400, mile heats, best two in three.

John Lovett's b. m. Lady Ross	1	1	1
M. Bellenger's b. g. Hiram	2	2	2
M. Whipple's ch. m. Angeline	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36¼	1:14	2:36
Second heat	36½	1:16	2:38½
Third heat	37½	1:17	2:37½

The Caisson of the East River Bridge on Fire—The Works Damaged to the Extent of $20,000.

At a late hour on Thursday night, fire was discovered in Chamber No. 3 of the East River Bridge, Brooklyn, caused, it is supposed, by a spark from a candle in the hands of one of the workmen coming in contact with the oakum with which the seams of the wood-work are caulked. Information of the fact was at once sent to Chief Engineer KINGSLEY, who on repairing to the spot ordered the caisson to be filled with steam, but at the same time forbade the men making any communication to the Fire Department of the city. These orders were strictly obeyed, and every effort was made to extinguish the flames, but without success, for although apparently suppressed, they kept reappearing at short intervals during the entire night, until between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, seeing that the efforts of his force had been without the desired effect, the Engineer communicated with the city Fire Department, and in a few minutes had their entire strength at his disposal. By this time, however, such progress had the flames made that fears were entertained that the entire structure, worth about $1,000,000, would be destroyed, and it was not until 3 o'clock in the afternoon that confidence was restored, and that was after the entire apartment had been filled with water. In the meantime a large force of men from the Navy-yard, under the command of Mr. HENRY ARMSTRONG, in conjunction with a number of steamers on the river, had been constantly employed in pouring water down the shaft at the rate of 40,000,000 gallons per hour. The difficulty about the matter was that while the flames were at the top of the caisson they could only be reached by filling the entire structure with water, and thus driving the air out, submerging the entire work. It was, of course, impossible for the men to go down into the pit, (for such it was,) and throw water directly upon the ignited timber. Another difficulty was experienced in the sudden expulsion of air, it being a question whether a collapse would not follow upon it, caused by the pressure from the outside. In the course of time, however, all these difficulties solved themselves, and at 4 o'clock the flames were extinguished and the work saved. As the chamber was and is now filled with water, it was of course impossible to ascertain the amount of damage actually done, but the engineers on the spot stated that it could not possibly fall short of $20,000.

This is the fifth fire that has broken out since the work was commenced, and the danger from that element keeps constantly increasing as the caisson approaches completion. Indeed the quality of the air at the present time is such that it is next to impossible to blow out a candle; even a spark will relight it.

To make all things safe, Mr. KINGSLEY has determined to allow the water now in the structure to remain there until Monday morning, when the process of pumping it out will be commenced.

The Working Men's Union—A Strike of the Crispins.

The regular meeting of the Working Men's Union was held at No. 327 Bowery, last evening. The Committee appointed to wait on the Commissioners of Charities reported that the building to which reference was made was contracted for before the Eight-hour law was passed by the Legislature, and they could not abrogate their contracts for that work, but that all labor contracted for in the future would be done under the Eight-hour law. The report was received. The delegate from the Tailors reported the strike as still continuing. A law-suit was referred to by the delegate, in which a man by the name of BLISSERT was summoned before Justice COX for an assault on an employer. The delegate said that they found that BLISSERT was in a tight place, so they got a member of the organization, who had recently been elected to office, to go on the bench with Justice COX, and the result was that BLISSERT was discharged. He said that there was another case, in which an employer was the assailant, and an attempt would be made to send him up on the Island, and thereby his business would be broken up.

Mr. NELSON W. YOUNG, the Chairman, stated that as he was the party referred to by the previous speaker he would say that the only influence he used with the Judge was to convince him that most of the trouble between working men was caused by middle men. The result was the discharge of BLISSERT.

The Varnishers and Polishers reported business brisk, and no men out of employment. The Crispins reported that the employers were determined to stop work on Monday next, in order to disrupt the organization. The Joint Council have determined to resist this action to the utmost. There are 3,000 or 4,000 hands employed on team work alone. It was stated that thirty or forty houses on Monday next, offer the alternative of giving up Crispinism or go on the street. They had determined to keep Crispinism and go on the street, if necessary.

Another Crispin reported that the bosses had determined to cut down wages next week. One man was building a large factory outside the City, in which he was going to employ Chinamen. This man's name was WHITEHOUSE, with whom the Crispins had had trouble in regard to the prison contract system. The organization were prepared for such a movement on the part of the bosses, whether to cut down wages or to employ coolie workmen.

It was suggested that the Working Men's Union visit the various organizations represented here, and excite them to some energetic action by speeches, and in any other way that may be suggested. The suggestion was put in the form of a motion, and carried.

The moral and financial aid of the Union was tendered the Crispins, in case they should want money to sustain them in the coming strike. The Union pledged all the moral aid required. A delegate stated that the lock-out would commence on Monday or Tuesday, as orders had been given to finish all work on Saturday night, and now was the time for the Union to declare that it was in sympathy with the Crispins. They ask no increase of wages, but the determination of the bosses was to disrupt the organization.

Mr. YOUNG stated that the movement against the Crispins was not the only one, but that the tailors would next be taken in hand, and there was a united determination among the employers to adopt, at this season of the year, measures which would look to the disruption of these organizations. He urged that prompt action be taken by the delegates to meet this attack at the outset, and present a firm front. Labor organizations in other cities had been crushed out, but if earnest action was taken now, the combinations of the employers would be frustrated.

A delegate moved that the Secretary write to the amalgamated carpenters of England for statistics, in order to refute the arguments to be presented to the Legislature in favor of prison labor. The motion was carried.

It was moved that a special committee be appointed to co-operate with the Crispins in seeking to allay any difficulties that may arise between laborer and employer. The motion was carried and the Committee on Arbitration was appointed to perform that duty.

The Union then adjourned.

Harper's Weekly is unusually good this week. There are many original illustrations in it of very striking merit—notably, a double-page one with "War Time in Bavaria" as its subject. It is a drawing of great power and originality, and ought to be preserved among the records of the momentous period through which we are passing. *Harper's Bazar* is also full of attractions, and must be welcome in every home.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

CHARLES THOMAS, a clerk in the wholesale store of A. T. STEWART & CO., at No. 274 Broadway, was arrested yesterday morning, as he was leaving the premises with a shawl, valued at $8, in his possession. CHARLES immediately confessed that he had stolen twenty-seven shawls, at different times during the month of November, the aggregate value of the property taken being nearly $250. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN at the Tombs and held for petit larceny, as the dates of the previous larcenies could not be specified by the complainant, Mr. WILLIAM WILDE, superintendent of the shawl department.

At the monthly meeting of the County Woman's Suffrage Society, yesterday afternoon, at the parlors of the Association, Broadway, corner of Sixteenth-street, Mrs. BLAKE, Chairman of a committee appointed to wait on United States Congressmen and State Senators to ascertain their views in regard to woman suffrage, reported that the Committee had personally interviewed ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, WM. M. ROBERTS, SAMUEL S. COX, SMITH ELY, JR., JAMES BROOKS, and FERNANDO WOOD, United States Congressmen, and found three in favor of the movement. Three were not opposed, but were not prepared to declare publicly in its favor. Of the State Senators, only two were seen, and they required more time before committing themselves. The other four were not to be found in their offices at any hour of the day or any day of the week. To these notes had been sent, which yet remained unanswered.

The eleventh anniversary of the death of JOHN BROWN was celebrated, last evening, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (colored,) at the corner of Prince and Marion streets. Among the assemblage, which was large, were many white ladies and gentlemen, drawn thither by the prospect of the advent of several distinguished speakers. The services were opened by Rev. H. H. GARNET, the pastor, who reviewed, step by step, the career of JOHN BROWN in the anti-slavery cause, until the moment of his execution. He was followed by T. S. W. TITUS, (who read BROWN's last speech,) Rev. Mr. BUTLER, Mr. POWELL and others.

Detectives EUSTACE, WOOLDRIDGE and TILLY arrested JOHN GRADY, a jewelry-peddler, a well-known character to the Police, upon a charge of stealing a case of silver watches worth $1,800, from a trunk belonging to ISAAC BLERANE, of No. 260 South-street, which was standing in front of the store at the time the theft was committed. The only evidence yet obtained against GRADY is the fact that he sold one of the watches to Mr. SAUER, of No. 21 John-street, and the prisoner, being arraigned, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was remanded by Judge SHANDLEY to Police Head-quarters to give the detectives an opportunity to obtain further proofs.

At the last meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, grants of books were made to the Missionary Society Friends, in Washington; Presbyterian Committee of Home Missions; Military Post Library Association, N. Y.; American Seamen's Friend Society; and Chinese Testaments for Chinamen at North Adams. The whole number of volumes granted is 4,531, and $2,000 were appropriated for the employment of Bible distributers among the Chinamen on the Pacific coast.

The ladies of the congregation of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, on Fifth-avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets, Revs. Drs. HOWLAND and CONRAD, rectors, are preparing for a Fair, to take place this Winter, in aid of the fund necessary to liquidate the indebtedness occasioned by the recent improvement made in the church edifice.

Prof. AUSTIN FLINT, JR., delivered the introductory lecture of a series on Physiology, last evening, at Association Hall, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. The general structure of the human body, organic wear and tear, dietetics and digestion were the subjects which he passed under review. His audience was instructed and delighted.

Attorney-General AKERMAN visited the Federal building, in Chambers-street, yesterday morning, for the purpose of seeing District-Attorney DAVIS and Marshal SHARPE. He held a long consultation with the latter official in relation, as was reported, to certain Cuban expeditions which, it is said, are being fitted out to leave this port.

For several months the small-pox has prevailed in Newark, though not to a very alarming degree. The Board of Health found it necessary a few weeks ago to call the attention of physicians to the fine for not reporting all cases of this disease to the Board. Within a few days the malady has seemed to be on the increase, and thirty cases are known to exist at present. Extra precautions against the spread of the disease are called for, as new cases are daily being reported.

The mystery attending the fatal shooting of PATRICK VAUGHAN, alias George Johnson, was deepened yesterday by the discovery that the names and addresses given to the hospital surgeon by the men who brought the deceased to him were purely fictitious. Coroner SCHIRMER will endeavor to ascertain the truth in the case.

ISRAEL WOOD, the bar-keeper who shot himself at No. 178 South-street, on Thursday afternoon, died yesterday at the Park Hospital. It has been ascertained that the deceased had been drinking excessively for some time, and was partially deranged in consequence. An inquest will be held today by Coroner ROLLINS at No. 75 Third-avenue, where the remains were removed.

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN MORTIMER gave a reception, last evening, at their residence, No. 10 West Thirty-second-street, to the young ladies and gentlemen connected with the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL is the pastor. The gathering was very select and *recherché*, and the evening was spent in dancing and social amusements.

The steam-boat *Drew*, of the People's line, which left New-York on Thursday night, at 6 o'clock, with passengers and freight, when off Polhemus Island, met with an accident to her machinery, and was towed in to Newburg. The steamer *St. John*, of the same line, will be put on in her place today.

A Masonic social was given by Atlas Lodge, No. 316, F. and A. M., at their rooms, No. 946 Broadway, last evening. A lecture, entitled "Eastern Star," was delivered by HERMAN G. CARTER, and choice selections of music by H. MILLARD were given with fine effect.

The Board of Excise yesterday passed a resolution directing the Attorney of the Board to prosecute all parties who have failed to comply with the requirements of the Excise law by omitting to take out licenses.

A general alarm was sent out last night from the Fifteenth Precinct that counterfeit $20s on the Merchants' National Bank have been discovered.

The flags on the City Hall were at half-mast yesterday as a mark of respect to Senator BLOOD, whose funeral took place yesterday.

The new Court-house Commissioners have accepted their appointments, and been sworn in.

BROOKLYN.

FENTON LAWLER died at the Long Island College yesterday of injuries which he received in the Brooklyn lumber-yard on Monday last. The Coroner held an inquest.

There were four new cases of small-pox discovered in the Sixteenth Ward yesterday. It is believed by the Health Officer that the disease will not be permitted to spread beyond that locality. Some complaints were lodged with the Mayor yesterday against those engaged in moving the sufferers to the hospital at Flatbush, but Dr. COCHRAN says that all that can be done under the circumstances to alleviate the pain of the sufferers will be done.

JOHN BROUGHTON, the keeper of the colored gambling saloon at the corner of Fulton and Bond streets, which was seized on the night of Saturday last, was yesterday bound in $250, by Justice BUCKLEY, to keep the peace for one year. In view of the fact it may be noted that while the poor negroes were disturbed in their ten-cent game of bluff, there were dozens of well-known flash gambling houses around the Police Head-quarters, doing a slashing business with impunity.

G. W. MALMBERG, a poorly-shod and still more poorly-clothed member of the dramatic fraternity, whose last engagement was at the "Olympic," was yesterday taken into custody by Detective POWERS, for carrying off, without leave, a pair of shoes from the store of L. B. SONDHEIM, of Fulton-street.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday morning a well-dressed and respectable appearing woman was arrested by Officer SAMMIS, as she was about entering the cars for New-York, at Babylon. It seems that she had been in the employment of Mr. JOHN LUX, of that village, and had left that morning, but before taking her final departure, managed to steal a gold watch and chain, valued at $150, belonging to Mrs. LUX. It was found upon her person. The loss of the watch was not discovered until a few minutes before the train arrived.

On Thursday evening a showman by the name of JONES hired the new M. E. Church at East Setauck for the purpose of exhibiting some panoramic views. At the close of the exhibition he said to the trustees that, as it was rather late, he would settle in the morning. Early in the morning the showman packed up and started for Holdbrook Station, forgetting to pay the rent of the church. The constable was dispatched after him, and he was overhauled just as he was taking the train.

NEW-JERSEY.

The stables of MICHAEL DOLAN, a contractor on the West Line Railroad, at Millington, N. J., were burned with their contents, Thursday night. Twelve horses, a large quantity of single and double harness, a fine carriage and sobe, and a large number of tools were destroyed. The loss will amount to fully $6,000, on which there is no insurance. The conflagration was undoubtedly the result of carelessness.

JOHN GRATE, of Metuchin, was killed at Menlo Park, on the New-Jersey Railroad, on Thursday evening. He was walking on the track, and in attempting to step out of the way of an approaching train, was run over by a train coming from the opposite direction.

The Lincoln Division Sons of Temperance, at Elizabeth, dedicated their new hall on Thursday night. Several other Divisions were represented at the dedication, and a grand time was enjoyed.

THOMAS LAFON, of Newark, who was two years ago imprisoned for manslaughter, and pardoned out, is again in trouble. He was before the Police Court yesterday morning for fighting, and was fined for the offense.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—First Lieut. Gustavus Schreyer, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. Augustus G. Tassin, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. Thomas L. Alston, unassigned, have been honorably discharged from service under the new Army law. Lieut. Wm. S. Randall has been ordered to the receiving-ship at Boston. Lieut.-Commander Henry C. Nields has been detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard and ordered to the receiving-ship *Potomac*. Master Andrew Dunlap has been detached from the *Jamestown*, waiting orders; First Assistant Engineer B. C. Bampton, detached from the *Nipsic*, waits orders; First Assistant Alfred Adamson, detached from the Philadelphia Navy-yard, has been ordered to the *Nipsic*. Second Assistant Engineer Geo. W. Baird, detached from the Mare Island Navy-yard, has been ordered to the Pacific fleet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—American Securities and Stocks opened and closed quiet. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91¾ @91⅞	91¾ @91⅞
Consols for account	91⅞	91⅞ @91⅞	91⅞ @91⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862	88¼		88¼
United States 5-20s, '65, old	87⅜		87⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867	89		89
United States 10-40s	86		87
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares	111½		111½
Erie Railroad Shares	20¾	21	21
At. & Gt. West. R. Shares	29		29½

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—4½ P. M.—COTTON opened quiet and closed dull. Middling Uplands opened and closed at 9d., and Middling Orleans at 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were taken for speculation and export. The sales of the week have been 72,000 bales, of which 14,000 were taken for export and 4,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is estimated at 394,000 bales, of which 82,000 are American. The receipts of the week have been 87,000 bales, of which 46,000 were American. The stock of Cotton afloat, bound to this port, is estimated at 360,000 bales, of which 242,000 are American. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—New Red Western Spring; the market is bare, the opening quotations were 10s.; Old, 10s. ₰ cental; Winter opened at 10s. 3d. Flour, 24s. 3d. ₰ bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 31s. 3d. ₰ quarter for new, an advance of 3d. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 22,500 quarters, of which 15,500 were American. PROVISIONS—Pork was firmer, closing buoyant. Bacon, 58s. ₰ cwt. for Cumberland cut. Beef, 122s. 6d. ₰ tierce for new, closing buoyant. Cheese, 72s. 6d. ₰ cwt. for the best grades of American fine, closing buoyant. PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum, 18½d. ₰ gal.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—TALLOW firmer at 45s. 6d. ₰ cwt. SPERM OIL, £78@£79 ₰ tun. Common Rosin firmer at 6s. 3d. ₰ cwt. Hops firm. Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Dec. 2.—PETROLEUM, 50¼f. for standard White.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR—Spring Extras dull. WHEAT—No. 2 closed quiet at $1 05@$1 07¼; in afternoon unsettled at $1 05¼. CORN quiet at 50c.; in afternoon nominal for No. 2. OATS quiet and higher; sales at 39c. for No. 2. RYE dull at 66c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at 78 @ 79c. HIGHWINES, 85½c.@86c. for iron-bound. PROVISIONS quiet and steady. MESS PORK, $18 00@$18 25 cash; $18 ... seller December. LARD, 11¾c.@12c. ... seller December. Dressed Hogs steady at $7 87 ... Live Hogs firm at $6 15@$6 60. OATS quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 9,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales, 1,500 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber White; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm, but quiet; sales, 6,000 No. 1 Milwaukee Club held generally at $1 32. CORN dull; sales, 6,000 bushels Yellow Toledo at 81½c. OATS quiet at 55c. for Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS inactive. CORN MEAL $1 80 for Bolted, $1 70 for Unbolted, per cwt. MILLFEED in fair demand. SHORTS, $19@$20; Shipstuff, $25; Middlings, $26@$30 per ton, as to quality. HIGHWINES, 88c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Through shipments have closed for the season. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 50c. Grain and Millfeed to Boston, $6 50; to New-York, $6 50; to Albany, $5 per ton. Lake IMPORTS—32,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn. Canal EXPORTS—13,700 bushels Barley, 1,200 bushels Peas.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 15c. FLOUR dull and lower; Family, $5 50. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN steady and in moderate demand at 48@50c. RYE firm and scarce; sales at 85c.@87c. OATS firm and scarce at 45c.@47c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. MESS PORK quiet and unchanged. LARD in good demand at full prices for summer ... January contracts; sales at 11½c., seller first half of January. Kettle dull and drooping; sales at 12c. BULK MEATS dull and nominal; no demand. HOGS in good demand and advanced; sales at $6 40. RECEIPTS—5,000 head. Green MEATS firm at 6¼c. for Shoulders and Sides; 9c.@10c. for heavy and light Hams. WHISKY quiet and unchanged. EXCHANGE par.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2.—COTTON declined ¼c.; Middling Upland, 15c.; do. Gulf, 15½c.@15¾c. CLOVERSEED in good demand at 10½c.@10¾c. ₰ D. Timothy, $4 50@$4 75. FLAXSEED, $2 10. FLOUR extremely dull; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extras, $4 75@$5 ...; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $5 50@$5 80; Pennsylvania do., $6 ...; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 ... WHEAT—Demand light; Indiana Red ... Amber, $1 ... RYE unchanged. CORN dull; Old Yellow, 80c.@84c.; New, 75c. OATS steady at 48c.@52c. for Pennsylvania and Delaware. COFFEE firm. SUGAR firm. MOLASSES neglected. PROVISIONS very dull. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15c. Refined, 23½c.@24c. WHISKY sells at 90c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 2.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 15½c.; sales, 540 bales; receipts, coastwise, 424 bales; coastwise, 1,000 bales; stock, 7,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 917 bales; coastwise, 2,900 bales; total, 4,048 bales; exports to Great Britain, ... bales; coastwise, 1,460 bales; sales of the week, 1,700 bales. FLOUR dull but firmer. WHEAT unchanged in every respect. CORN dull and lower; White, 76c.@77c.; Yellow, 72c. OATS dull at 50c.@52c. RYE, 75c.@80c. PROVISIONS entirely unchanged. WHISKY dull at 90c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 15c.@15¼c.; sales, 4,100 bales; net receipts, 4,953 bales; coastwise, 532 bales; total, 5,278 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1 bale; stock, 112,000 bales; net receipts of the week, 42,219 bales; coastwise, 3,368 bales; total, 45,808 bales; exports to Great Britain, 21,698 bales; to the Continent, 3,464 bales; to Bremen; to Barcelona, 1,653 bales; to Vera Cruz, 250 bales; to San Sebastian, 800 bales; coastwise, 6,266 bales; sales of the week, 40,600 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2.—TOBACCO—Sales, 71 hhds. at $4 35@$6 50 for common new to good old Lugs; $6 75@$12 50 for low to medium Leaf; $39 for medium bright Wrappers. BAGGING steady. HEMP, 27c. COTTON steady; Middling, 14½c. FLOUR firmer; Extra Family, $5 25. GRAIN dull and unchanged. HOGS, $6@$6 50. PROVISIONS active but prices unchanged. LARD—Prime leaf in tierces, 12¾c.; kegs, 14½c. WHISKY steady at 83c.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 2.—COTTON firm at 14¼c.; receipts, 4,223 bales; shipments, 3,124 bales; receipts of the week, 23,004 bales; shipments, 15,900 bales; receipts for the season, 196,000 bales; shipments, 114,000 bales; stock, 40,000 bales. FLOUR dull and nominal. CORN firm and scarce; sales at 68c. OATS firm and scarce; sales at 50c.@53c. LARD heavy; sales at 13c.@15c. Bulk SHOULDERS, 8c.@8½c.; Sides, 11c.@12c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—FLOUR—Superfine, $5 ...; Double Extra, $5 50; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6 00. CORN unchanged. OATS, 51c. BRAN, $1 05@$1 07½. HAY—Prime, $23. PORK—New, $21 50; Old, $22 75. BACON—Shoulders, 11¼c.; HAMS, 19c.@24c. LARD—New Tierce, 13½c.@14c.; Keg, 14½c.@14½c. SUGAR—Prime, 9¾c.@10c. MOLASSES—Prime, 58c.@57c. WHISKY and COFFEE unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 119½@120¼; New-York Sight, ¼ discount. GOLD, 110⅞.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 15c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 1,878 bales; coastwise, 83 bales; total, 1,955 bales; stock, 28,819 bales; net receipts of the week, 13,512 bales; coastwise, 42 bales; total, 14,000 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 8,136 bales; to the Continent, 2,889 bales; coastwise, 2,419 bales; sales of the week, 3,700 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 2.—COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; sales, 1,000 bales; net receipts, 2,578 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,915 bales; coastwise, 589 bales; stock, 55,519 bales; net receipts of the week, 12,541 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,321 bales; coastwise, 4,398 bales; sales of the week, 10,700 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 2.—COTTON is moderate demand; Middling, 14¼c.; sales, 1,300 bales; net receipts, 4,635 bales; exports to the Continent, 2,229 bales; coastwise, 4,109 bales; stock, 74,833 bales; net receipts of the week, 26,625 bales; exports to Great Britain, 9,078 bales; to the Continent, 2,229 bales; coastwise, sales of the week, 12,000 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 16c.; sales, 400 bales; net receipts, 2 bales; coastwise, 512 bales; total, 345 bales; stock, 4,500 bales; net receipts of the week, 622 bales; coastwise, 7,442 bales; total, 8,065 bales; exports to Great Britain, 50 bales; sales of the week, 2,100 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 2.—COTTON in fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; sales, 1,300 bales; net receipts, 1,098 bales; exports coastwise, 878 bales; stock, 20,602 bales; net receipts of the week, 10,190 bales; exports coastwise, 1,344; sales of the week, 7,400 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 2.—COTTON dull; Low Middling, asking, 14½c.; sales, 50 bales; net receipts, 1,882 bales; exports, coastwise, 812 bales; stock, 5,997 bales; net receipts of the week, 12,241 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,284 bales; sales of the week, 740 bales.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 14½c.; sales, 125 bales; net receipts, 833 bales; exports, coastwise, 20 bales; stock, 1,999 bales; net receipts of the week, 2,699 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,762 bales; sales of the week, 509 bales.

[Advertisement.]

"I'll fight it out on this line if it takes all Summer," said President GRANT. So says JAMES PYLE, who wages war upon all adulterated Soaps. Mr. PYLE makes a strictly pure article, and there is no doubt his "O. K." Soap is the cheapest in the end. The amount of labor and clothing saved by its use in a family is no small item. Sold by all grocers.

[Advertisement.]

A DECIDED SUCCESS.—There has been, since cold weather set in, an unusual rush for KNOX's Winter style of gentlemen's hats—its beauty and decided superiority challenging universal admiration. Hat-buyers should not fail to visit KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of Brussels*, at 12 M., a supplementary mail, for paid letters only, on Pier No. 45 North River, until 1½ P. M. For Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen* at 10½ A. M. For German States, via Bremen, by the *Main*, at 11 P. M. No supplementary mail.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 A. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 8:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Virginia	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Main	Dec. 3	New-York	Bremen
Denmark	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
City of Brussels	Dec. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Australia	Dec. 3	New-York	Glasgow

FOR VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, &C.

Ocean Queen	Dec. 3	New-York	Aspinwall
Rapidan	Dec. 3	New-York	Havana

Passengers Arrived.

DEC. 2.—*In steam-ship China, from Liverpool.*—Miss Slimmon, Miss Clark, Mrs. H. H. Shebler and child, 2 Misses Lemmon, Mr. and Mrs. Philipots, Mr. Dahl, T. Bing, E. Koppish, J. S. Seaton, A. Bores, H. Beloe, Mrs. Wyman and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Seavrs, Miss Johnston, 2 Misses Hitchcock, Miss Adams, Mrs. D. G. Ray, Mrs. Bell, Miss Eldlitz, Mrs. Eldlitz, Mr. Glaenger, Mr. Hasen, J. H. Brown, J. H. Walker, A. Healey, S. W. Healey, Mr. and Mrs. Bamberger, 4 children and 2 maids, F. Crusen, Miss Eldlitz, Mrs. Maguire, J. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Delmold, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll, child and infant, and 2 servants, Miss Barnard, Mrs. Parkhurst, J. J. Emery, C. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Hoe and maid, C. S. Greene, son and daughter, E. C. Litchfield, Justin Speyer, E. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, T. M. Johnston, E. Debrick, B. Jackson, A. de Wine, Mr. Altsman, Mr. Mestrod, Mr. Obermafel, Mrs. Despeckel and child, Mr. Schenck, Mr. Babbitt, Mr. Swope, Miss Reynolds, J. Cicuientes, Mr. Hindobro, E. C. Healey, D. Mills, Mr. Field, J. Barker, Miss Graham, Miss Johnston, W. Y. Hardy, C. Ely, Dr. and Mrs. Leonard, Mr. Glackmayer, Mrs. Noble, Master Noble, Miss Blatchford and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Knapp, Miss G. Hesson, Miss Belthoven, T. Wilson, Mr. Hanhart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Lawson and maid, E. S. Brady, Mr. Bansman, Mr. G. T. Tucker and son, Mr. Casiere, Marjuare, Mr. and Mrs. McCready, 2 children and maid, Mr. Pollard, Mrs. Jas. Fisk, Jr., and niece, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, Mr. and Mrs. Lewiston, Mrs. Clark, Master Clark and maid, W. A. Hunt, J. H. Parkes, Mr. Lapton.

DEC. 2.—*In steam-ship France, from Liverpool.*—Prof. G. H. Cook and daughter, Rev. Dr. George D. Boardman and wife, R. L. Shoonmaker and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George Greer, Mrs. Furber, Mrs. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bampus and 3 children, Thomas McCabe, Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. C. Evans, Miss Mary Curtayne, Mrs. G. Waters, Mrs. Mogridge, Mrs. Rose, Miss Rogers, Mrs. Clara M. Crone, Miss Annie Martin, W. A. McAdam, F. Roberts, J. A. Fuller, W. B. Fuller, E. Turner, A. Turner, W. Lunt, Mr. Seal, C. E. Ramus, Mr. Denny, William Mills, F. Rogerson, Miss Gurley, Thomas J. Greer, F. Mitchell, J. P. Fox.

DEC. 2.—*In steam-ship Manhattan, from Liverpool.*—Miss Cadbury and sister, J. Constantine, Dr. Kennedy and wife, Major F. M. Larned, U. S. A., J. W. Bonner, Thos. H. Harmar, Mr. and Mrs. J. Jones, D. McAllister, R. Thompson, G. G. Bywater, and 276 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:07 | Sun sets.....4:33 | Moon sets.....2:43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....3:56 | Gov. Island....4:45 | Hell Gate.....6:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Ships Glad Tidings, Thompson, London, William Nelson, Jr.; Harvest Queen, Jamieson, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Cynosure, Costello, Savannah, Geo. Tapscott Brothers & Co.; E. Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.

Barks Flora del Mar, (Br.,) Wiswell, Cadiz, William Ingalls & Co.; Talisman, (Br.,) Blackford, Pernambuco, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Peep o' Day, (Br.,) Lawson, London, S. L. Merchant & Co.

Brigs Cennis, Hopkins, Malaga, W. Ray & Co.; Havana, Dennis, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Barracouta, (Br.,) Kemire, St. Jago de Cuba, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Gipsy, Barnbauer, St. Croix, P. Hanford & Co.

Schrs. Isabella, Strange, Baltimore, C. H. Staples & Co.; Frank Jameson, Jameson, Aux Cayes, Hayti, B. P. Brown & Co.; Jeremiah Simonson, Crawford, Rio de Janeiro, B. F. Small & Co.; Crinoline, Wicks, Corpus Christi, Texas, L. E. Gager; Hampton, Fletcher, Mosquito Inlet, Bensley, Miller & Thomas; W. K. Chapman, Packham, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Vulture, Melville, Havana, Curtis, McCormack & Co.; W. H. Jones, Linn, Fernandina, Fla., A. Abbott; Wm. Allen, Jones, Baltimore, William Chalmers.

Arrived.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool Nov. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 296 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced strong westerly gales, with heavy sea, during the entire passage. Nov. 18, lat. 51 08, lon. 14 02, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same time, passed a national steamer bound E.; 19th, lat. 50 32, lon. 19 37, passed a West India steamer bound E.; 28th, lat. 42 22, lon. 63 32, passed ship Retriever, bound E.

Steam-ship China, (Br.,) Macaulay, Liverpool Nov. 19, and Queenstown 20th, with mdse. and 186 passengers to C. G. Francklyn; Nov. 22, lat. 49 10, lon. 30 57, passed bark Charline, bound E.; Dec. 1, lat. 40 42, lon. 69 15, passed a French steamer bound E.; same time passed steam-ship Cuba, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to J. Lorillard; Nov. 30, 45 miles W. of Cape Lookout, picked up 4 bales compressed cotton; no marks.

Steam-ship Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool Nov. 16 and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 24, lat. 47 54, lon. 39 25, passed an Inman steamer bound east; Dec. 1, 240 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Wisconsin, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Gen. Sedgwick, Nichols, Galveston Nov. 22, via Key West 27th, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Bark Ida, (of South Shields,) Thurburn, Batavia July 25, and Padang Aug. 7, with mdse. to order—vessel to Vernon H. Brown. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 19, St. Helena Oct. 1, and crossed the equator 15th, in lon. 30. Had strong S. W. gales for 3 ds. off the Cape, and light variable winds in the Atlantic.

Bark Annie, (of Scarboro,) Smith, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with hides to Reynolds & Cushman. Crossed the equator Nov. 2, in lon. 38, and since had light winds and fine weather. Nov. 25, lat. 28, lon. 68, passed a brig bound S. showing a red flag with white letter T. in centre.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Messenger, Arecibo, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to master. Nov. 29, lat. 34 29, lon. 69 13, in a heavy S. E. gale, with the sea running N. W., carried away foremast, but received no other damage; since had fine weather. Left in port barks Manitou and Pembroke, for Baltimore; brigs Chattanooga, Harry and Harriet, for do.; schrs. Mauna Loa, for New-York.

Brig Shannon, (of Millbridge,) Sawyer, Stettin, Prussia, 86 ds., with mdse. to Simpson & Clapp. Passed the Isle of Wight Nov. 4; came the middle passage, and had fine weather.

Brig Hunter, (of Halifax,) Wilson, Tuspan, Mexico, 18 ds., via Delaware Breakwater Nov. 30, with cedar to order—vessel to master. Has had strong N. W. gales south of Hatteras; left no vessels.

Brig Martha, Cassidy, Savannah Nov. 24, with lumber to master. Is bound to Boston.

Schr. Isaac Oliver, Pannell, Port-au-Plata 12 ds., with wood to A. C. Rossire & Co.—vessel to Youngs, Smith & Co. The schr. W. T. Smith, for New-York, sailed Nov. 19.

Schr. Carrie S. Webb, Rowland, Georgetown, S. C., 7 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Ada, (Br.,) Belyea, St. John, N. B., 21 ds., via Tarpauline Cove, with lumber to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Elizabeth Sprague, Rockland, with lime to master.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Dix Island, with stone for New-York Post-office.

Schr. Lucy Hall, Hall, Westerly, R. I., for Rondout.

Schr. Wm. Jones, Spears, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Lizzie Evans, Myhan, Providence for Newbern.

Schr. A. C. Buckley, Buckley, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nile, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. American Chief, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cyrus Chamberlain, Porter, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan Scranton, Harvey, New-Haven for Virginia.

Schr. Susan McDivitt, McDivitt, New-Haven for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ocean Queen, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to Crocker, Haley & Co.

Schr. Telegraph, Ashby, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. Selina Bunnell, Bunnell, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal to Erie Railroad Co.

Schr. Gem, Torbet, Norfolk 7 ds., with lumber for New-Jersey Central Railroad Co.

Schr. Rebecca Seaman, Seaman, Baltimore, for Bristol.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Beckett, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Santa Maria, Harding, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Hershon, Brightman, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Mary A. Rice, Rice, Elizabethport, for Middletown, Conn.

Schr. Harmonia, Burgess, Elizabethport, for East Boston.

Schr. Bella, Childs, Elizabethport, for Cambridgeport.

Schr. W. W. Brainerd, Tribble, Elizabethport, for Mystic.

Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Onrust, Heath, Elizabethport, for East Greenwich.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for South Norwalk.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Northrup, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Adelaide Smith, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. Flying Cloud, Gorham, Elizabethport, for Gloucester.

Schr. Sarah B. Buckley, Buckley, Elizabethport, for Weymouth.

Schr. Morning Star, Howell, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. H. S. Gilderslceve, Howard, Alexandria, for Norwich.

Schr. L. E. Wing, Endicott, Alexandria, for Providence.

Schr. Rascal Moses, Chambers, Alexandria, for Hoboken.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Parker, Alexandria, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, Port Johnson, for New Bedford.

Schr. C. W. Cummings, Roult, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Eliza Runyon, Campbell, New Brunswick, for New Haven.

Schr. Henry Becket, Hotchkiss, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. James, Seleaw, New Brunswick, for New Haven.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Fitch, Newburg, for Norwich.

Schr. Tempest, Shropshire, Trenton, for Norwich.

Schr. James Phelps, (new,) Phelps, Portland, Ct.

Schr. Laura Robinson, Robinson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. Edw'd Lindsley, Hodgdon, Connecticut River.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Waterman, New-London.

Schr. A. G. Layson, Thompson, Newport.

Schr. Susan, Shearman, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Flash, Patrick, Albany, for Newport.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Morning Star, Holt, Rondout, for Richmond.

Schr. Laura, Holmes, Rondout, for Charleston.

Schr. Fly, Heath, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Emily, Morrell, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Elvira, Bancroft, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. S. Gilman, Kelly, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. Soud, Smith, Trenton, for Hartford.

Schr. John McAdam, Williams.

Schr. Miss Murphy, Trenton, for New Haven.

Schr. Elizabeth A. Terry, Virginia.

Schr. Chieftain, Norton, Virginia.

Schr. Hannah Champion, Taylor, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. McCabe, Whitmore, Virginia.

Schr. Olive Branch, Mann, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Long, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Chancellor, Ferguson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Maggie P. Smith, Hutchins, Boston.

Schr. Cabot, Parker, Boston.

SAILED—Ship Arthur, for London.

WIND—Sundown, light, W., clear.

Spoken.

Dec. 1, 30 miles E. of Sandy Hook, by pilot-boat Hope, No. 1, bark Sarah B. Cann, (Br.,) from Yarmouth, N. S., for New-York, and was ordered to Savannah.

Dec. 1, off Absecom, schr. Abbott Deveraux, Rich, from Liverpool for Philadelphia.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; brigs Jessie Rhynas, from Turks Island; R. M. Heslen, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 2.—Arr. steam-ships Charleston and Ashland, from New-York, and Virginia, from Philadelphia; brig H. Trowbridge, from New-York, and schrs. W. L. Bradley, from Boston, and Florence Rogers, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ship South Carolina, for New-York, and Falcon, for Baltimore, and bark Mary Kellam, for Amsterdam.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2.—Passed out bark Maggie V. Hugg, for Rio de Janeiro. Sld. ship Hoogley, and brigs Harry and Virginia Dare, for Baltimore, and a large fleet of coasters.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 30.—Arr. and sld. steam-yacht Fire Fly, New-York, Rockland. Also arr. schrs. Reno, Elizabethport, Portsmouth.

Sld. schs. Newell B. Hawes, C. F. Atwood, and G. M. Patridge.

Dec. 1, A. M.—Arr. brigs Home, Philadelphia, New-buryport; P. Hinkley, Boston, Wood's Hole.

Sld. brigs Jessie Rhynas, Ellen, (Br.,) and P. Hinkley; schrs. Alaska, Sarah B., Yankee Blade, Tantamount, Sequin, Lucy D., Mary J. Adams, Frances Arthemus, Pavilion, Reno.

In Port—Brigs Home and Whittaker; schrs. Pearl and Croton.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 2.—Arr. steam-ship Lee, from New-York; ships Huron, from Londonderry; Gov. Morton, from Phoenix Island.

Cld. schr. Wave, from New-Smyrna.

Disasters.

The sloop Irene, Finn, from Northport, for New-York, with a load of wood, went ashore in the gale of the 2d ult., on Lloyd's Neck, and is a total loss.

Miscellaneous.

The ship Joven Thomas, (Port.,) Hendrickson, from Oporto, arr. 1st, and anchored on the Bar. Came up this P. M., and reports having had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, Dec. 2.—Arr. steam-ship City of Merida, Deaken, from Vera Cruz, for New-York, to sail 3d.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Disasters.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—Advices have been received here announcing that the North German ship Lord Brougham, Capt. Peeds, from Callao Feb. 27, with guano, has gone ashore near Dunkirk, off the coast of France, and will probably become a total wreck.

The American bark Grotto, Capt. Stout, from Messel, for Philadelphia, has put into Elsinore, leaky, and will discharge her cargo there.

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The road runs through one of the most populous and fertile regions in the West, connecting at St. Louis, the largest city in the West, with Nashville, the largest one in Tennessee; Louisville, the largest in Kentucky, and Evansville, the second in size in Indiana, by the shortest and best possible lines. Every mile of it is underlaid by the *great coal field of Illinois*, now mined at various points on the road, and yielding from 5,000,000 to 20,000,000 of tons per square mile.

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The earnings during the first 14 days of November after the opening of St. Louis division (76 miles) were at a rate varying from $500 to $800 per day—a sum amply sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on bonds and operation, and leave a surplus for extensions.

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OPINIONS FROM HIGH AUTHORITY.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 12, 1870.

WHAT FIVE DOLLARS WILL DO.—That the great premium land sale will prove a success, there is no doubt. The plan of distribution is original, and its reliability is vouched for in the fact of its general management being under the direction of Mr. J. C. Derby, a gentleman well known to the newspaper and book publishers in the United States. The manner in which he performed his duty as United States Commissioner for Exhibitors at the International Exhibition at Paris, in 1867, is a guarantee that he will give satisfaction in this case as well. The salubrity of the climate of this region is vouched for by parties of high authority, among them Mr. Thurlow Weed, who says:

"If Northern people knew how cheap and fertile these lands at Aiken are, and how desirable and pleasant a residence is in this climate, there would be a stampede, not of 'carpet-baggers' merely, but of permanent residents from the North."

What the New-York *Tribune* says: At Aiken, S. C., is an acre of land so productive and so beautiful that if any single county of the State were equally so it would be a marvel. Pear, peach, apple and fig trees, as well as grapes and strawberry vines, furnish more fruit than the family need. N. C. MEEKER, Agricultural Editor of New-York *Tribune*.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

$1,000 REWARD.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

The reports which have been in circulation recently in regard to my having failed in business, or of my intentions to [illegible], are unqualifiedly false and without any foundation. I will pay ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for evidence which will convict any party or parties who originated the story. [illegible] H. [illegible], 14th-st. and 6th-av.

NOTICE.

The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New-York.

Bonds of the State of Georgia, as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.